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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1909-1910.

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LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS,
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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1909-10.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(The "year" throughout this report is not invariably the financial year ending 31st March 1910. At the heading of each chapter, with the exception of chapter I, a reference is given to the departmental reports which contain details of the subjects dealt with. The "year" of the present report is for each such subject the year mentioned in the title of the departmental report so referred to. In general it may be said that the "year" in chapters I, IV, V, VII, VIII and IX means the financial year ending 31st March 1910, in chapter II it is the revenue year ending 30th September 1909, and in chapters III and VI it is the calendar year ending 31st December 1909.

The Administration Report for 1901-02 was a decennial report, and as such contained many sections of permanent interest to which reference may be necessary in order to understand the working of the Administration; under the orders of the Government of India these sections are not repeated each year, but a reference is given to them in their place in the several chapters of part II of this report.

Except where otherwise stated, the Punjab in this report refers to the Punjab as at present constituted.)

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Personnel of the administration.

1. Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES.

Political.

2. Among the most important events of the year which call for notice were the investiture, in September 1909, of the Maharaja of Patiála with full powers, and the consequent termination of the existence of the Council of Regency. An officer of the Indian Civil Service was at the request of the Raja lent to the Darbar and appointed to act as President of the Administrative Council of Kapúrthala. The popular discontent in Mandi culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909, which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla. Order was quickly restored and steps taken to regulate the future administration of the State. The affairs of the other States do not call for special remark.

Condition of the People.

3. The year was marked by a distinct improvement in the health of the people, and the agricultural conditions prevailing were favourable.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

4. The year 1908-09 proved somewhat disappointing. An unusually strong monsoon current gave abundant rain throughout the province through the months of July and August 1908 and its early cessation was actually beneficial. Prospects were therefore exceptionally bright until a virulent outbreak of malaria in the autumn prostrated the people and seriously hampered both sowing and harvesting operations. Still the outturn of the autumn crop was about 20 per cent. above the normal, and the spring harvest on the whole was good.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that collections were good. Ninty-seven per cent. of the fixed demand was recovered; of the balance, about 80 per cent. was suspended and 10 per cent. remitted. A satisfactory reduction has been made in the outstanding balance of recoverable revenue, though the total of 38¼ lakhs still in arrears is unduly large.

Considerable progress has recently been made in the direction of reducing the inconvenience to lambardars of making payments at the tahsil; remittances by money-order are increasingly popular; and trial is being made of permitting currency notes to be sent by post. In view of such facilities the prompt payment of land revenue when due may fairly be required.

It is gratifying to find that in consequence of a prosperous year and perhaps also of the special arrangements made to secure close intercommunication between civil and canal officers complaints regarding irrigation arrangements have ceased to be preferred, the more so as the canals were strained to the utmost for the spring harvest owing to a shortage in winter rains. It is not to be expected that the cultivators will be satisfied in dry years when the demand for water exceeds the supply, but as long as district and irrigation officers are working in concert it may be hoped that the acute discontent which prevailed last year will remain a thing of the past.

Surveys.

5. The topographical survey operations in the Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Miánwáli districts were completed, as was also the traverse survey of the Bari Doab tract. A scheme for further expediting and cheapening the work in future settlements was approved.

Settlements.

6. The Gurgaon settlement was completed in September, and settlement operations were in progress in six other districts.

A distinct advance was made during the year in the direction of the curtailment of the period spent on measurement work, a new system of map correction having been introduced in two districts under settlement.

It is to be hoped that in future it will also be possible to reduce the time devoted to record work. It may indeed be worth while to proceed a step further forward and to reconcile ourselves to a somewhat lower standard of accuracy in our theoretical assessments in order to hasten the completion of the settlements, as in all cases the half assets estimate is much above what in practice we can take as land revenue in this province.

7. The number of agriculturists nominated for the post of patwari continues to increase gradually. The most important questions which came under consideration during the year were the adequacy of the patwaris' pay and the provision of patwarkhanas. On the one hand complaints are frequently made that the pay is insufficient to attract suitable candidates; on the other hand, it has been stated that owing to miscellaneous advantages enjoyed by them it would not pay patwaris to accept promotion to the post of officiating kanungo unless they received a minimum pay of Rs. 25 per mensem. Certain alterations in the rules about mutation fees have added from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 to their monthly emoluments, which do not compare unfavourably with those of many school masters. The question of providing a further enhancement is therefore one of some difficulty. **Land records.**

Any general scheme for the provision of new patwarkhanas is likely to be beyond the means of Government for some years to come and it is not at all certain that the patwaris would not, as has happened before, refuse to live in the patwarkhanas; but possibly it may be found feasible to provide residences in circles in which it is absolutely impossible to rent a house for the patwari. Such circles are not likely to be numerous.

8. The year was a most favourable one for the colonies, and the only drawback was that the monsoon rains of 1908 were a little too heavy. Irrigation appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, prices were good, and there are no longer complaints of the railways being unable to move the produce. The great prosperity of these tracts is evidenced by the prices business men are ready to pay for market sites on new railway lines. In the auction sale at Jaranwála the price realised amounted to over £ 3,000 per acre, though the land sold was waste, uncommanded by the canal and not forming part of any town. In the matter of sanitation, arboriculture and in their readiness to adopt agricultural improvements the colonists now show the way to the rest of the Punjab. **Colonels.**

The horse-breeding experiment in the Jhelum Colony continues to be successful, and the Chenab Colony promises to be a valuable source for the supply to the army of remounts as well as mules.

9. The area redeemed again exceeds the area mortgaged by a satisfactory margin, and the nett gain to the classes for whose benefit the Act was devised is very marked. The fact that few evasions of the Act are reported disposes of the allegation that credit has been impaired, though indeed the anxiety of all classes to be notified under the Act seems itself to refute that theory. **Land Alienation Act.**

10. Revenue work has decreased slightly since last year, and the general result is satisfactory. **Revenue business.**

PROTECTION.

11. The year was a notable one in the constitutional history of the province, owing to the important changes in the constitution and procedure of the Legislative Council effected under the scheme of reform relating to the whole of India, which had been under discussion for the past three years. These changes involve a very considerable enlargement of the Council from **Legislative Council.**

nine to twenty-five members, the introduction for the first time of a system of election of members, and the creation of a non-official majority. At the same time the rules regulating the procedure of the Council have been so modified as to give it very much wider opportunities of expressing its opinion on administrative matters. Discussions will now be possible on all matters of public interest, and in particular members will in future be able to take a real and active part in shaping the financial proposals of the year. It may be confidently hoped that the new Council with its more truly representative character and enlarged functions has a future of much useful work before it.

Police.

12. The period under report was marked by prosperity and easy conditions. Offences against property decreased in consequence, though in the more turbulent districts of the Punjab the increase of offences against the person, due possibly to want of regard for constituted authority, continued. There was a decrease of approximately one-fifth in the number of cases under the head "public nuisances", which it is difficult to explain.

There is no doubt, however, that the year exhibits a record of sound progress and good work on which the force is to be congratulated, and that there is a continued steady rise in the general morale of the police in the province. A better stamp of man with higher educational qualifications is now being recruited for the important post of Sub-Inspector, and this should go far to secure a further improvement.

Criminal Justice.

13. Apart from a marked decrease in the amount of cognizable crime, the year was uneventful so far as the administration of criminal justice was concerned. At the same time our system of criminal procedure attracted a more than usually close attention, and the rather lengthy procedure of our courts was a matter of anxious consideration throughout the year both to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court. It is to be hoped that now that the law is to be amended, much needless repetition, and much that is unessential and that unduly favours the accused will disappear from the Code.

Four new Sessions Judges were appointed during the year. Much useful work was done by the Honorary Magistracy. A draft of a Village Criminal Justice Bill was prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The object of the Bill is to create an honorary agency of a class which should recommend itself to the people to deal with petty offences.

Prisons.

14. The favourable agricultural conditions prevailing throughout the year account for the decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of convicts imprisoned.

Definite progress was made towards the realisation of the economical policy of concentration which had been adopted so long ago as 1882. The Simla district jail is under conversion to a lock-up and the Amritsar district jail to a subsidiary jail. This should produce a saving of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Instructions were issued directing Government officers to indent where practicable on jails for office requirements. The result has been a striking increase in the profits from jail manufactures.

15. Nothing very remarkable occurred in connection with the administration of civil justice during the year under review. The strengthening of the judicial branch of the subordinate provincial service was under consideration throughout the year, and a certain number of appointments were created in the judicial branch, corresponding reductions being made in the cadre of Extra Assistant Commissioners. The intention is to have eventually as far as possible a separate judicial service, trying only civil cases. This will not however be an entirely continuous judicial service from the lowest grade of Munsif to the highest grade of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner as it has been found necessary to recruit for the judicial branch from other sources than Munsifs. **Civil Justice.**

The number of original suits rose again by about 20,000. It is now nearly as much as it was before the passing of the Punjab Limitation of Loans Act, 1904. The pending file, however, was 1,500 less than in 1900. There was a marked improvement in the execution of decrees.

16. While optional registrations declined, compulsory registrations again increased in number. The increase in the number of sales and mortgages is general. In the case of the latter the explanation probably is that people are taking advantage of the high prices of land and of its produce to redeem part of their holdings by the remortgage of the rest at a higher rate per acre. **Registration.**

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

17. The history of district boards during the year 1909-10 was not marked by any notable departure from precedent, or special progress in efficiency. Where the election system obtains, sufficient candidates for the vacant seats are hard to find. When there is a contest, the percentage of voters polling is inconsiderable. It is hoped, however, that when the boards find that they really have work to do greater interest will be taken in the elections. The recent orders of Government that boards shall meet six times in the year has produced an increase in the number of meetings held. **District Boards.**

The working of the boards is largely dependent on the idiosyncrasy of the district officer and the time at his disposal, and there is no doubt that in some districts members of the board have practically very little voice in the management of its affairs. With more frequent meetings fuller opportunities for discussion should be available. Devolution to sub-committees and thence to individual members should, it may be added, be tried more extensively and more persistently; it is otherwise impossible to develop in the latter any sense of personal responsibility. It is hoped that the policy of making over to the boards public works within their capacity will do much to increase their utility.

The year was one of good harvests and general prosperity, and the total income of the boards rose by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $53\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

18. As in the case of the district boards, the municipal elections excited very little interest in the greater part of the province. The fact, however, that groups of municipalities elect members to the Legislative Council did produce considerable keenness over the elections in Jullundur city and also in parts of the Delhi division, and it is to be expected that this cause will **Municipalities.**

stimulate interest in the elections in a greater degree as time goes on. The system of sectional representation has been tried in a few municipalities, and has generally served to reduce friction. There is, however, some difference of opinion on the subject, but while the objections to the system may in many cases outweigh its advantages, it has achieved a certain degree of success, and should be carefully watched where it exists, and such measures taken elsewhere as seem likely to reduce factional feeling.

With few exceptions committees have met regularly during the year. Their working has been on the whole unexceptionable. Sub-committees are beginning to show their usefulness. The Municipal Bill gives more scope for individual action and delegation to sub-committees and, as in the case of the district boards, it may be hoped that more use will be made of these provisions.

The result of the inquiries instituted into the subject of octroi shows that, as far as the Punjab is concerned, the prospect of its abolition is very remote and in some form or other it must be generally retained. An attempt to introduce a quit tax at Lahore proved infructuous. It is evident therefore that efforts must now be directed to improving the machinery for collection, and as a matter of fact many improvements and additions have been made in the octroi establishments, and the cost of collection has fallen in several places.

The year was prosperous and healthy. There was little malarial fever, and municipal towns were with three exceptions free from plague. An encouraging sign of progress is the tendency to adopt bye-laws regulating the conditions of the sale of food and drink. There is moreover no doubt that a class is coming into existence which is really sensitive to the grosser sanitary defects and to the inconvenience of bad roads and lighting.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

Agricultural Department.

19. During the year under report the Agricultural Department in the Punjab has extended its work in many directions. In spite of the shortage of qualified assistants the superior staff has found time to undertake, and to further, experiments in scientific agriculture which cannot fail to have far-reaching effects on the prosperity of the province. The Punjab Agricultural College has now been open for a year. The large decrease in the number of applications for admission is not a matter for anxiety. It is better to proceed slowly in new ventures. It is, moreover, beginning to be recognized that the College is not intended as a cheap and easy means of entrance to Government service.

Another new departure is the opening of the agricultural station at Gurdáspur. A comparison of the results obtained here with those in the Canal Colonies should prove very instructive. Experiments with wheat and cotton continue to absorb the attention of the Economic Botanist and the Professor of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that the efforts made to "strengthen" the wheat staple of the province and to standardize it will meet with success. The experiments with cassava are disappointing, but there is every reason to hope for good results from the date-growing experiments in the South-West Punjab.

The advance in the popularity of agricultural machines is very striking. The exhibits of the Agricultural Department were a prominent and successful feature of the Lahore Exhibition of 1909.

Veterinary Department.

20. The continued demand for veterinary graduates is gratifying evidence of the good training they receive at the Punjab Veterinary College. It is hoped that arrangements which are under consideration in connection with the King Edward Provincial Memorial will result in the transfer of the College to a more commodious and suitable site which will permit of much-needed extensions being carried into effect.

During the year sound progress was made by the Civil Veterinary Department, and 8 new veterinary hospitals were opened, bringing the total up to 94. The large increase in the number of cases treated shows that the department is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people. In view of the large increase of *surra* throughout the province it is to be hoped that the efforts being made to evolve a satisfactory form of treatment for the disease will meet with success.

Loans to agriculturists.

21. Four and a quarter lakhs were distributed in loans under Act XII of 1884. This is almost double the amount required in 1906-07, and shows how the recent dry cycle has affected the cultivators. Some of the reports seem to indicate that here, as in the matter of suspensions, the liberal policy of the Government may have been carried too far. This may be difficult to avoid in times of scarcity, but now that conditions are improving, the working of the Act requires considerable care on the part of district officers. There is still a very large debit outstanding amounting to 20 lakhs of principal alone. The orders regarding collections, which were issued last year, have resulted in a reduction of the debt, but the position is by no means satisfactory yet.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

22. The number of societies has risen from 316 to 706, working capital from Rs. 8,12,939 to Rs. 15,81,537, and membership from 23,429 to 38,555. The agricultural prosperity and comparative freedom from epidemic disease are reflected in the notable expansion of co-operative societies.

The Registrar's report quotes a number of suggestive instances where small rural societies have embarked on schemes never contemplated at their foundation. In the Chenab Colony they have bought agricultural machinery, opened shops, and traded in wool and cattle. At Chuheke in Jullundur a bank, which started with a capital of twenty rupees, provides scholarships at a middle school, and forms a panchayat for the settlement of village disputes. In fact, in many places the bank committees act as standing panchayats. The co-operative storage and sale of grain is an obvious means of mutual protection, though it is perhaps surprising that it should have originated among the "Janglis" of the Rechna Doab.

The formation of central banks, of which there are now six, their relation to unions, and the comparative merits of the two forms of combination are problems which still have to be solved. The principle may, however, be accepted that central banks should follow and not precede the extension of rural banks.

Prices.

23. A favourable season brought with it a gradual decline in the prices of food-grains, though they still ruled high, and the principal staples sold at

harvest time at rates between 21 and 30 per cent. above what have hitherto been regarded as the normal rates. There is no doubt however that these normal rates must now be revised and considerably raised as prices show no tendency to revert to the level of ten years ago.

Weather and Crops.

24. The total rainfall during the monsoon of 1909 was nearly everywhere in excess. The area placed under kharif crops was, however, slightly below normal, agriculturists having their hands full with the harvesting of the bumper spring crop. The early part of the winter was exceptionally dry, but good general rains fell in the second half of December and again in the middle of January. The conditions were favourable and outturns generally above the average.

FORESTS.

Forest offences.

25. The continued increase in the number of forest offences is disquieting. There is little variation in the numbers of forest fires or illicit fellings, but the large increase in grazing offences calls for more than a passing comment. The Conservator is doubtless right in his surmise that the main cause is "the increase in the number and value of cattle which, combined with the curtailment of waste lands, make it more worth the while of graziers to run the risk of detection, when grazing their animals in prohibited areas." The general problem of the provision of grazing is becoming more and more important in the Punjab, and it is a matter of great difficulty to reconcile the conflicting interests of the graziers, with their increasing demands, and of the forest administration, with its anxiety to arrest the deterioration of the forests. It is possible, however, that a compromise may be found by restricting to some extent the area under the control of the Forest Department, and thus making more grazing available, while at the same time the control of the department over the areas it retains may be made stricter and more efficient.

Exploitation.

26. Removals by purchasers increased from 1,589,000 cubic feet of timber to 3,075,000. The increase is not so large as it appears, and is due in great measure to adjustments during the past year of timber extracted from Bashahr the year before. It is satisfactory that the extraction of Kángra bamboos has doubled, and it may be hoped that a market will eventually be found for Kángra fuel. A road to the bamboo forests is required. The reduction in stock timber from 515,000 cubic feet to 258,000 is also satisfactory evidence of improved demand.

General.

27. It is to be regretted that negotiations for the sale of Populus Euphratica for the manufacture of matches were not successful, but the scheme for wood pulp is more promising. A scheme for a central resin factory at Lahore is now under consideration.

MANUFACTURES.

28. The total number of factories in the Punjab is now 259. One hundred and seventy-four of these are cotton-ginning factories. Should the manufacture of cotton seed oil be started, it will afford a great opportunity for these mills, which could be utilised for crushing the seed at very little extra expense. The matter has been engaging the attention of the Local Government for some time past.

The wages earned in the factories compare favourably with those earned by agricultural labourers.

There is a shortage of labour, which in the case of adult labour is becoming serious, and necessitates in many cases the recruitment of workers from outside the province.

Trade.

29. The report for this year deals with the triennium ending 31st March 1910. Internal Trade.

The agricultural conditions during the period under review were on the whole fairly good, but the poor kharif crop of 1907 and the distinctly bad spring harvest in 1908 had a very marked effect on trade and prices. But the rapid recovery is an encouraging feature, and the fact that the volume of imports was never seriously contracted undeniably points to real prosperity throughout the province.

As usual the main export trade consists of food-grains, and the rise of prices in this direction has been a source of considerable profit to the province as a whole. A comparison with the period 1904—07 shows that the average price of wheat and wheat flour is rather more than Re. 1 per maund higher in the later period.

Such tanning before export as the Punjab used to do, it has now lost, and it sends out nearly all the skins in the raw state, but it is by no means certain that the establishment of local tanneries of the present type would stop the export trade to America. A recent inspection of the large tanning factories in India showed that the methods employed were inferior and rendered it impossible for the firms to compete successfully in the European market. An improvement in our methods is also desirable.

Turning to the imports, the most noticeable feature is that while there has been an increase of 40 per cent. in weight, the value has only risen by 23 per cent. The Punjab peasant is therefore in a very strong position at present. The falling-off in coal and coke imports, which took place in previous years, has not continued, and as the greater portion is consumed by factories, this is a fair indication that trade is improving. Otherwise the returns are normal and call for no comment.

30. Imports from Chinese Tibet show a satisfactory increase in wool and borax, but with this exception there is a general all-round shrinkage in the volume of trade ; and some serious effort to meet Russian competition to the north, backed as it is by railways and cart roads, seems to be called for. Communications require improving, but during the past triennium considerable progress has been made, and a scheme for financing the building of a camel road on an alignment suitable for cart traffic from Larji in Kulu to Rúpar *viâ* Mandi, Suket and Bilúspur is under consideration. The financing of this project presents difficulties, but as it will open up these three States and the Kulu valley, as well as stimulate the Central Asian and Tibet trade, it is to be hoped that these difficulties may be got over. Trans-Frontier trade.

The only really satisfactory feature in the history of the past three years is the prospect of fresh avenues for Indian tea being found in Afghánistán and Tibet, and if Indian traders can discover the secret of the flavour of the Chinese brick tea, as one firm is reported to have done, its cheapness should cause it to find a ready market.

Joint Stock Companies.

31. The number of companies has only increased by eight, and the nominal capital of all companies registered now amounts to 588 lakhs of rupees. The inhabitants of this province are still slow in taking to this means of investing their money.

Public Works.

32. The expenditure on Public Works was over 2 lakhs less than in the previous year. Under the head of Provincial Works, 13¼ lakhs were spent on civil buildings, 10¾ lakhs on communications, and 6 lakhs on miscellaneous improvements. A change of policy was adopted with regard to the construction and maintenance of feeder roads, and in furtherance of the policy of decentralisation and of encouraging local self-government it was decided that all old and new completed roads of this class should be transferred to the local boards for future maintenance, the funds available for such maintenance being made over to Commissioners for distribution.

Railways.

33. There was a marked increase in the amount of the gross earnings of the North-Western Railway as compared with last year. The total figures, 732 lakhs, are higher than those of any year in the quinquennium except 1907. This is entirely due to the excellent harvests and the consequent increase in the export traffic.

Irrigation.

34. The total area irrigated by the Punjab Canals—Imperial, Provincial, and Native States—was 7,086,611 acres. This is slightly below the average of the previous triennium.

The profitable nature of the investment made by Government in irrigation works may be gauged by the fact that the net return on capital invested in the Lower Chenab Canal was as much as 27·11 per cent., while in the case of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals the profit was even higher, *viz.*, 27·94 per cent. The total net profit on all canals classed as productive amounted to Rs. 1,08,18,317.

Excellent progress was made during the year with the construction work on the Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum, and Lower Bari Doab Canals, the total expenditure on these three schemes alone amounting to approximately Rs. 108 lakhs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

35. The revenue raised in the province amounted to Rs. 7,36,51,000 or 84·82 lakhs more than in 1908-09. The figures are given in detail in section 36. The increase over last year's receipts is mainly due to collections under the head of *Land Revenue*, which were 62 lakhs better. There was also a

notable increase under the head of *Irrigation.* In both of these cases the improvement is due to the excellent harvests.

There was a drop of some 4 lakhs in the receipts from *Excise* due to a reduction in the amounts realised from vend fees of liquor, opium and drugs owing to a change in the rules and perhaps to a too low fixation of maximum fees. Apart from the ***Miscellaneous items,*** which exhibit an increase of about 6 lakhs, the figures for the other main heads of revenue do not call for remark.

With the exception of an increase of 5½ lakhs under *Irrigation* and a decrease of 2 lakhs under *Land Revenue* and 1¾ lakhs under *Forests* the heads of expenditure do not exhibit any marked variation from the figures of last year, the net result working out at ¾ lakh less than in 1908-09.

Vital Statistics.

36. The climatic conditions of the province during 1909 were generally favourable to the public health. Prices of food-stuffs fell and the wages of labour continued high. The comparatively early cessation of the monsoon rainfall ensured a dry and healthy close to the year, and the end of 1909 was fortunately marked by a singular absence of malarial fever. To this circumstance, however, the elaborate arrangements made for combating the disease contributed in no slight degree.

The severe outbreak of malaria which marked the closing months of 1908 had its effect on the birth-rate, which fell as low as 35·1 per mille, the lowest recorded rate since 1894. Conditions were, however, otherwise so favourable that a death-rate of only 30·89 was recorded, with the result that there was an increase in the population of 4·2 *per mille.*

Medical Relief.

37. During the year the total number of dispensaries rose by 17 and at its close stood at 455. The gradual and steady extension of medical relief is certainly a matter for satisfaction, but at the same time the danger must be avoided of expanding too rapidly, if this is likely to lead to the foundation of new institutions insufficiently equipped through want of funds. If the confidence of the masses in the Western system of medicine is to be won it is evident that efficiency should be our primary aim.

Notwithstanding that the year was on the whole a healthy one the total number of patients of all classes (4,511,751) was only slightly smaller than the phenomenally large number in the previous year, when the province suffered from a severe epidemic of malaria. This seems to indicate an increasing confidence in the dispensaries, and this is borne out by the considerable rise in the number of women and children treated.

Surgical work continues to expand, and the total number of operations performed, 220,243, was 20,833 greater than in 1908. The high percentag[o] of success obtained in cataract cases, 93·53 per cent., is most commendable[d a]

The hospital income stands at Rs. 13,45,821, and shows a consid[was] increase on the income of the previous year. It is satisfactory that[cation.] palities have increased their contribution by half a lakh and distr[utenant-]

is Honour

the past

by one lakh. In the matter of subscriptions by private people, however, there is little improvement.

SANITATION.

38. The Sanitary Board continued to do useful work. Of a sum of one lakh placed at their disposal for grants-in-aid to municipalities some Rs. 87,000 were allotted, the principal grant being one of Rs. 37,500 to the Amritsar sullage scheme. During the year the Board asked that their consultative functions in matters affecting the public health should be enhanced, but no orders have been passed, pending a decision as to how far the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission with reference to Sanitary Boards are to be followed.

A feature of the year was the awakening of the public interest in sanitary matters. This is evidenced by the activity of the municipal committee of Lahore in taking measures to improve the sanitary conditions of the city. And though much remains to be done, signs are not wanting that the general public are more keenly alive to the necessity of sanitary improvements than they used to be. As this feeling intensifies, the functions of our Sanitary Commissioners and Engineers must largely increase in importance.

EDUCATION.

39. In taking stock of the present educational position in the province the Director of Public Instruction remarks:—"In education it is quality rather than quantity that matters, and here it is to be feared that there are few signs of progress owing to want of funds for buildings and teachers." This is the key-note of the history of the past year. In quantity there has been a marked development. In practically all classes of institutions the numbers of the pupils increased, the total increase being 19,855 males and 7,035 females. Hindus (including Sikhs) increased by 8·6 per cent. and Muhammadans by 8·1 per cent. But for lack of funds the extension and improvement of school accommodation has not kept pace with the demand for education as evidenced by the growth of school attendance, and a difficulty is experienced in recruiting new material for the teaching staff of the quality that is desirable.

The increase in school attendance has, however, not been reached without extra outlay. The total expenditure has increased by Rs. 2,84,104, or by about 5 per cent., and it is satisfactory that more than half of this increase has been met from fees and other private sources. The Provincial Government has contributed nearly a lakh more than in the previous year. Municipal expenditure has increased by 12 per cent., but district boards have spent slightly less on education than in the previous year. Some boards had forced the pace, and had started new schools not only in advance of the demand, but also without sufficient consideration of their financial position.

The progress indicated by the figures in the report showing school attendance has been greatest, not, as might have been anticipated and hoped for, in primary schools, but in the secondary stage of education. The year's

increase in pupils in high and middle schools is 14·2 per cent. as compared with an increase of only 5·7 per cent. in primary schools. The growing strength of the demand for higher, and especially English, education, in itself a matter for congratulation, may, if not carefully guided, operate to the prejudice of primary education by diverting to high and middle schools funds upon which the elementary schools should have the first call. In fact, quite recently the Lieutenant-Governor has had to issue certain general instructions regulating priority of lien when owing to insufficiency of funds in the exchequers of local bodies the claims of primary and secondary education are found to come into competition.

An increase of 15 per cent. in the number of girl pupils marks a notable development in the progress of female education, which it may confidently be hoped will prove uninterruptedly continuous. This is *par excellence* the field for private effort, and there are signs that such effort will not be wanting on the part of religious and other private bodies. Indeed the great interest which is everywhere being taken in female education is one of the most encouraging features of the educational history of the province.

The administrative changes introduced during the year include the re-arrangement by which Inspectors' charges correspond with Commissioners' divisions, the abolition of the school year as a period distinct from the financial year, the discontinuance of the system under which District Inspectors were employed outside their districts, and the adoption of the policy, advocated by Government in the review of last year's report, of making boarding-houses more nearly self-supporting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. One of the chief events of the year was the organisation at Lahore of an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition for the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, which was held during the winter months.

Differing from previous exhibitions held in Lahore, on this occasion the display was primarily and mainly the result of private enterprise. Originating in the first instance with the Provincial Committee of the Indian National Congress, the details of the undertaking were carried out by an Executive Committee of prominent residents of Lahore, under the presidency of Sir P. C. Chatterji, Kt., C.I.E., and various sub-committees. At the same time the scheme obtained the cordial support of Government, which authorised the committee to enlist the services of Heads of Departments, Commissioners, District Officers, district boards, municipal committees, &c., and also furnished a guarantee against loss up to the extent of one lakh. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, consented to become a Patron of the Exhibition, as did the Maharaja of Kashmir and a number of the ruling Chiefs of the Province. A site for the buildings was found in the piece of ground near the Fort and the Badami Bagh Station.

The Exhibition was opened in state by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on December 11th, 1909. Before formally opening it, His Honour delivered an address, in which he made a comprehensive survey of the past

and present agricultural, industrial and economic conditions of the Province, and pointed out the directions in which further development of the resources of the country could most hopefully be looked for. Among the many interesting features of the display, of which a fuller account will be found in Part II, perhaps the most prominent, as might naturally be expected, were the exhibits under the heads of Irrigation and Agriculture. The section devoted to indigenous industrial products under the heads of Textiles, Metal wares and utensils, Decoration, Furniture and Chemical Industries was most complete. A notable feature was a special competition in hand-loom weaving. The Lahore School of Art and other important educational institutions were well represented. The Sanitary Department prepared a most instructive exhibit, as did also the Forest and Jail Departments. The Fishery exhibit of the Government of Bengal attracted considerable attention. Several of the Native States organised special courts of their own. In addition to the exhibits proper, provision was also made on a liberal scale of a great variety of amusements for the entertainment of visitors. The weather was unfortunately somewhat unpropitious at first, but the Exhibition was nevertheless very well attended, and was not finally closed till February 7th, 1910.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area and Climate.

(See pages 1–12 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 12–32 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See pages 32–35 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

4. Character of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 35–43 of the report for the year 1901-02 and the Punjab Settlement Manual.)

5. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 44 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

6. Details of the last Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 45—53 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

7. Changes in the Administration.

Personnel of the administration.

1. Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

Administrative changes.

2. In order to lighten the work of the Lahore Commissionership, and for other reasons of administrative convenience, the Montgomery district was, on the 1st April 1909, transferred to the Multan division, the Miánwáli district (with the exception of the Leiah tahsil, which was added to the Muzaffargarh district) being at the same time made over to the Ráwalpindi division. The Leiah tahsil was on March 1st, 1910, constituted a sub-division.

Area, population and revenue of the Punjab.

3. The area of the province according to the latest returns is 97,209 square miles, its population is 20,306,252, and the land revenue collections 313¾ lakhs of rupees.

8. Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Political supervision.

4. There has been no change in the arrangements detailed in the report for 1908-09 for the supervision of the Native States in the Punjab. The following brief notices are inserted concerning special events of importance in the history of particular States during the year :—

Patiala.

Area 5,412 miles ; population, 15,96,692 ; gross revenue, Rs. 78,67,100 ; army and police, 5,542 ; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat ; age of Chief, 19.

Administrative.

5. The Maharaja was granted full powers on the 30th September 1909, and the Council of Regency ceased to exist from that date. Wazir General Gurdit Singh was appointed Chief Secretary. At first the Maharaja had four ministers over the heads of departments, all business being taken direct to him by the ministers concerned. After a very short time, however, the ministers were dispensed with, and heads of departments went direct to the Maharaja.

General.

6. In the beginning of March Mr. Warburton, who in the capacity of Inspector-General of Police had for ten years done exceptional service to the State, retired from office, and was succeeded by Sardar Bhagwan Singh.

The finances of the State continue to flourish, although the actual cash balance has been somewhat reduced owing to heavy expenditure in the

year. This is the first year after the conclusion of the settlement operations, and though it is perhaps too soon to express any definite opinion, the assessment seems to be working well, and there does not appear to have been any difficulty in collecting the revenue.

Many additions and alterations have been carried out in the Moti Bagh, where the Maharaja has now taken up his residence. A large wing has been added to the Rajindra Hospital. The Patiála water-works were completed during the year.

BAHAWALPUR.

Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 720,877; gross revenue, Rs. 30,72,000; army and police, 1,665; race of Chief, Daudputra; age of Chief, 5½.

Personal.

7. The young Nawab has enjoyed very much better health during this year.

General.

8. The Council of Regency, which now consists of the President and three Members, having continued to work harmoniously and with good results, was confirmed in August 1909.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor cut the first sod of the Khanpur-Chachrán Railway Line on the 24th January 1910, and it is hoped that the line will be completed about the beginning of next year.

The new college building has been completed and occupied during the year.

JIND.

Area, 1,259 square miles; population, 282,003; gross revenue, Rs. 13,00,000; army and police, 1,739; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat; age of Chief, 31.

Personal.

9. The health of the Raja has been good.

General.

10. The *kharif* harvest, which promised to be good, was unfortunately much damaged by excessive rain and floods, but the *rabi* harvest was above the average.

A sub-division of 243 camels for service of Government during mobilisation has been registered in the State. The arrangements made and the class of animal registered appear to be very satisfactory.

Nothing has so far been settled as to the commencement of work on the Jínd-Pánipat Railway.

NABHA.

Area, 928 square miles; population, 297,949; gross revenue, Rs. 15,30,722; army and police, 1,480; race of Chief, Sidhu Jat; age of Chief, 66.

Personal.

11. The Raja has not been in very good health during the year, having suffered considerably from fever and asthma. The Tika Sahib, too, was in indifferent health and has now proceeded to England for a change and for treatment.

The Raja continues to supervise personally every department of the administration.

KAPURTHALA.

Area, 630 square miles; population, 314,351; gross revenue, Rs. 25,00,000; army and police, 1,415; race of Chief, Ahluwalia Sikh; age of Chief, 37; tribute, Rs. 1,31,000.

Personal.

12. The Raja spent the summer of 1909 in Mussoorie. In February 1910 he left for Europe.

Administrative.

13. During his absence the business of the State is being carried on by the Administrative Council under the Presidency of Mr. L. French, I.C.S. whose services have been lent to the State.

MANDI.

Area, 1,200 square miles; population, 174,045; gross revenue, Rs. 4,30,000; army and police 691; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 26; tribute, Rs. 1,00,000.

Administrative.

14. The political situation of the State was not satisfactory at the beginning of the year under report. The popular discontent, which seemed t

have been the outcome not so much of oppression or injustice to individuals, as of some resentment against official corruption and mal-administration of public funds, culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909, which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi, where the local officers and the Commissioner had already arrived. By this show of force order was quickly restored. Subsequently Tika Rajendra Pal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed adviser to the Raja, and M. Amar Singh, Tahsildar, was deputed to act as Wazir. The question of the future administration of the State is occupying the attention of Government.

15. The harvests during the year were good, as was the health of the people. General.

SIRMUR.

Area, 1,198 square miles; population, 135,687; gross revenue, Rs. 6,00,000; army and police, 628; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 43.

16. The administration of the State has been conducted as efficiently as usual. General.

17. The heir-apparent, Kanwar Amar Singh, was married in March 1910 to the daughter of H. E. Deb Shamsher Jang, Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepál, residing at Mussoorie. Personal.

MALER KOTLA.

Area, 167 square miles; population, 77,506; gross revenue, Rs. 7,28,562; army and police, 721; race of Chief, Sherwani Pathan; age of Chief, 29.

18. Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan continues to take much interest in the administration of the State. The Nawab's personal salute has now been raised from 9 to 11 guns. Personal.

19. The State proposes to undertake settlement operations in the near future. General.

FARIDKOT.

Area, 642 square miles; population, 124,912; gross revenue, Rs. 3,54,769; army and police, 470; race of Chief, Barar Jat; age of Chief, 13½.

20. Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Man, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Punjab, was appointed President of the Council of Administration in place of Risaldar Bahadur Sardar Partap Singh, retired. Administrative.

CHAMBA.

Area, 3,216 square miles; population, 127,834; gross revenue, Rs. 5,89,727; army and police, 419; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 41; tribute, Rs. 3,800.

21. The Raja continues to administer the State in a very satisfactory manner. Administrative.

22. The electric installation scheme is costing the Raja more than he anticipated, and has made very considerable demands on the resources of the State. General.

A low level road to Dalhousie entailing a bridge over the Ravi is under consideration, but it is doubtful whether funds will permit of its construction.

A military officer was, with the Raja's concurrence, deputed as an enumerator of mules in the State with reference to mobilisation schemes. He visited the State in October.

SUKET.

Area, 420 square miles; population, 54,676; gross revenue, Rs. 1,56,538; army and police, 85; race of Chief, Chandarbansi Rajput; age of Chief, 25.

23. Close attention is being paid by the Raja to all departments of Government. The system of land records, hitherto defective and confused, has been improved. A scheme for bringing under cultivation large areas of arid and waste land has been instituted. General.

KALSIA.

Area, 168 square miles; population, 67,181; gross revenue, Rs. 1,99,725; army and police, 168; race of Chief, Jat Sikh; age of Chief, 8.

24. The State continues to be managed by a Council under the control of the Commissioner, Delhi division. Administrative.

General.

25. A jail and a dispensary are to be built at Chachrauli, the capital of the State, at a cost of Rs. 18,000.

PATAUDI.

Area, 52 square miles; population, 21,933; gross revenue, Rs. 1,16,677; army and police, 64; race of Chief, Afghan; age of Chief, 50.

Administrative.

26. The Nawab has been put in charge of the Education and Military Departments of the State.

The Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan has been given the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class in the State, appeals against his orders lying to the Manager.

LOHARU.

Area, 222 square miles; population, 15,229; gross revenue, Rs. 80,150; army and police, 59; race of Chief, Mughal; age of Chief, 50.

General.

27. The instalments of the Mamdot Estate loan are being paid regularly. Settlement operations have come to an end and the new assessment has been announced.

DUJANA.

Area, 100 square miles; population, 24,174; gross revenue, Rs. 77,170; army and police, 201; race of Chief, Pathan; age of Chief, 27; tribute, 50 troopers on requirement.

General.

28. Nawab Khurshaid Ali Khan himself manages the State.

A son and heir was born on 5th February 1910.

BILASPUR.

Area, 448 square miles; population, 90,873; gross revenue, Rs. 1,90,000; army and police, 198; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief 37; tribute, Rs. 8,000.

General.

29. The administration has proceeded smoothly. Settlement operations have been completed.

BASHAHR.

Area, 3,820 square miles; population, 80,572; gross revenue, Rs. 95,000; army and police, 13; race of Chief, Rajput; age of Chief, 72; tribute, Rs. 3,945.

General.

30. A murderous attack was made on Mr. Gibson, the Forest Officer, in charge of the Bashahr division, in August last. Of eight accused tried by the Superintendent, Hill States, seven were convicted and sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment.

OTHER HILL STATES.

31. In Keonthal the management of the forests has been taken over by the Forest Department. The Thakur of Theog died in August, and was succeeded by his son Padam Chand. The settlement operations in Bhagat have been completed. The affairs of Rawin fell into disorder, and the Thakur applied for a Government official to be appointed Wazir. Sita Ram, a Government servant, was accordingly deputed to the State and is gradually restoring order.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

32. Peace was unbroken along the border throughout the year. There has been a marked diminution in the number of serious offences, murder, rape and theft, which is probably due to the deterrent effect of the adequate punishment inflicted in serious cases last year. The working of the jirgas and of the Border Military Police has been satisfactory.

9. Condition of the people.

33. With good harvests and high prices the year was one of general prosperity. Climatic conditions were much more favourable to health than in the previous year, and the province was spared another such visitation of malaria as created so much havoc in the autumn of 1908. The death-rate fell to a very much lower figure. The subject is dealt with in more detail in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

Realization of the revenue.— *Surveys.*— Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year 1st October 1908 to 30th September 1909.

Surveys (other than land revenue).—General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India for the year ending 30th September 1909.

Settlements.—Annual Report on the Settlement operations in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1909.

Land Records.—Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1909.

Waste lands and Government Estates.—
1. Annual Report for the Chenab, Jhang, Chuniân and Jhelum Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1909.
2. Land Revenue Report, *as above.*

Wards Estates.—Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1909.

Revenue and rent-paying classes.—Land Revenue Report *as above.* The Annual Report on the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, is now incorporated in the Land Revenue Report.]

10. Realization of the Land Revenue.

General condition in 1908-09.

34. The spring of 1908 was remarkably dry, and the absence of rain interfered to some extent with sugarcane and cotton sowings. The monsoon, however, was fully established in the East Punjab by July 8th, and spread rapidly over the province. The rainfall was generally very considerably in excess of normal. Taking area and yield together the kharif crop was about 20 per cent. above normal. Owing to the abundant rain in August and September conditions were favourable for rabi sowings, but they were hampered by the prevalence of fever, and the area available was restricted owing to the large acreage under kharif crops. The winter rains were disappointing. The harvest was about normal.

Fixed land revenue.

35. The fixed land revenue roll of the province for the year was less by Rs. 1,05,023 than that of the previous year, and stood at Rs. 2,05,46,923. The reduction is entirely due to the substitution of fluctuating assessment for the previous fixed demand in the districts of Gujránwála, Shahpur, Miánwáli and Lyallpur.

Out of the revenue demand 200 lakhs or 97 per cent. were recovered. Fifteen districts recovered the unsuspended recoverable demand in full. But for the necessity of suspending nearly 4 lakhs in the Delhi division the results would have been even better. The collections appear to have been made generally without difficulty.

The previous year closed with a balance outstanding of some 61 lakhs of rupees. Slightly over 20 lakhs were collected chiefly out of suspended arrears. The total outstandings were reduced to 42 lakhs, of which $38\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs are recoverable. This is a great improvement on last year.

Nearly 5 lakhs of the current demand had to be suspended during the year. The Gurgaon district, which had a very poor kharif crop, is responsible for more than half of this.

Fluctuating land revenue.

36. The current demand of fluctuating land revenue amounted to Rs. 53 lakhs. This represents 20 per cent. of the total land revenue demand and is the largest amount ever reported under this head. The increase was due to the favourable character of the seasons, and to the increase in the area to which fluctuating assessments were applied. Of this large demand it is satisfactory to find that over 99 per cent. was collected, and in no case did outstandings amount to over Rs. 5,000.

The previous year closed with a total balance outstanding of Rs. 86,811. Of this Rs. 45,309 have been collected, mainly out of suspended canal advantage rate in Ferozepore. The amount to be collected at the close of the year was Rs. 42,400.

The area under permanent fluctuating assessment continues to increase. The advantages of a fixed assessment are so great that the burden of proof rests strongly on any one proposing to replace it by a fluctuating assessment in any tract. But there are large areas, chiefly in the west of the province where the agricultural conditions are so precarious that fluctuation is the only plan likely to be successful and where it is acceptable to the people themselves. In the Delhi division, however, it is unpopular.

Miscellaneous land revenue.

37. The large demand of Rs. 19,51,569 was formulated under the various heads of land revenue other than ordinary collections, and of this all but Rs. 47,446 was actually collected. Over 8½ lakhs was obtained from the sale of Government estates in the Chenab Colony districts, from the Sidhnai estates in Multán, and from the Crown land in Delhi. A considerable sum was also realized from the rent of village sites in the Chenab Colony districts.

Miscellaneous.

38. New rules regarding the copying agency and copying department were under preparation. The increasing popularity of the system of obtaining copies by post is a good sign, as the general objection in the past has been the suspicion that applications by letter will not receive attention.

Minor canals have done well, and nearly all show a satisfactory balance sheet. During the year under report new rules have been sanctioned for the Gurgaon embankments. These works had been erected at considerable expense, and the district board proved unable to repay the loan made from Provincial revenues. Government has therefore taken over their management.

Government has now sanctioned the employment of an establishment of well-borers in the province, under the Director of Agriculture, and rules for their control adapted to the conditions of the Punjab from those in force in the United Provinces have been issued.

11. Survey.

Topographical work.

39. No. 9 Party finished their survey operations in the Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Miánwáli districts. No. 14 Party carried out triangulation work in the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi districts as well as 2-inch surveys there and in Attock. No. 18 Party did triangulation and survey work in the Miánwáli, Shahpur and Attock districts. No. 12 Party was also employed in the Attock district.

Traverse survey

40. The traversing and fixing of base lines over the Bari Doab desert area was finished during the year. Considerable difficulties were experienced owing to the unsatisfactory manner in which the old traverse framework to which all this new work was attached had been closed.

Special arrangements were made this year by the riverain section stationed at Lahore for utilising the riverain maps and assisting Settlement Officers in getting all difficulties cleared up on the ground. A definite scheme was drawn up, and accepted by the Settlement Commissioner, for still further

expediting and cheapening the work of future settlements, and a small selected settlement staff was given a special training for the purpose. An officer was specially appointed towards the close of the last recess season to overhaul all the traverse data of the Punjab and advise riverain and other parties as to the best way of improving their framework.

Boundary demarcation.

41. The verification in connection with the Gurgaon settlement of the district boundary, where it marches with Native States, was nearly completed. The Financial Commissioner discussed with the Hon'ble Mr. Baillie in March last the question of a fixed boundary on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces, but nothing has so far been settled.

12. Settlements.

42. Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the Gurgaon, Karnál, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdáspur and Ludhiána districts. The Ludhiána settlement was commenced in November and the Gurgaon settlement was completed at the end of September.

The total increase in land revenue obtained in consequence of the assessments sanctioned amounts to Rs. 7,36,000 per annum. There has been a marked improvement in the progress of measurement work, and as regards the revision of records, the experience of the last year has shown that settlement operations can be brought to an end more expeditiously if the record of each village is written up and finally disposed of as soon as the field survey is complete. That this system gives more accurate results than the other by which the record is written up at the tahsil head-quarters by the patwari months after the completion of the field maps can scarcely be doubted.

The question of the establishment of a close connection between the divisional and settlement revenue staffs, a matter the importance of which has long been recognised, is again engaging the attention of Government. The reduction of the number of settlements in progress has created a position of some difficulty, and there are, besides, many advantages in amalgamating the two establishments. The problem is, however, by no means an easy one.

13. Land Records.

Patwaris.

43. The total number of patwaris has dropped slightly, and now stands at 8,790. Of this number 43 per cent. have passed the Middle School Examination, and 29 per cent. are members of agricultural tribes. These figures are an improvement on those for last year, *viz.* 41 per cent. and 27 per cent. It is satisfactory to see that agriculturists are receiving a fair share of nominations for posts so closely connected with agriculture, while at the same time the number of Hindus and Muhammadans among the new candidates is nearly equal.

An important question which will in the not very distant future call for settlement is that of the pay of these officers. In more than one district it is reported that there is a difficulty in procuring suitable candidates. It should, however, be remembered that the doubling of the patwari's share of the fee levied for certain mutations and the raising of that fee have probably added from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per mensem to his emoluments. Their salary is already better than that of many school masters who have worse prospects and fewer amenities.

Another serious problem is the provision of patwarkhanas. It is of the highest importance that the patwari should reside within his own circle, but the patwarkhanas become daily fewer and more ruinous. Heavy falls of rain did much damage in several districts. A scheme submitted by the Director of Land Records in which he proposed that Government should pay rent for houses for patwaris was negatived in May last, primarily owing to

the existing financial pressure. It appears, however, doubtful whether Government should in all districts provide houses for patwaris. In newly colonized areas that may be generally necessary; in settled tracts experience has frequently shown that it is very difficult to get patwaris to live in Government patwarkhanas. One solution of the difficulty may lie in making the provision and maintenance of patwarkhanas one of the functions of the village panchayats if and when they are revived.

Records-of-rights.

44. There has been a great improvement in the checking of jamabandis by Deputy Commissioners and their Revenue Assistants; the number checked rose from 500 to 2,039. In fact the jamabandis now filed in many districts, though doubtless capable of improvement, are in general well up to date. Recent experience, moreover, proves that we can greatly lessen the duration of that part of settlement work which is concerned with the records-of-rights, and furnishes striking evidence of the value of the reorganisation of our land records arrangements which was commenced 25 years ago.

General.

45. Complaints have again been made of the practice of summoning patwaris and kanungos to courts unnecessarily. Deputy Commissioners have accordingly been instructed to take steps in consultation with the District Judge to put a stop to any uncalled for interruption in the work of their subordinates.

14. Waste Lands and Government Estates.

Chenab Colony.

46. The year was one of the most successful in the history of the colony, owing to the exceptional yield of the rabi harvest, and the continuance of very high prices.

The soil in the Toba Tek Singh tahsil, which looked very unpromising, continues to improve every year and does not lie much behind the higher parts of the Bar in fertility. On the other hand the growth of *kallar* elsewhere is a cause of anxiety, and the search for a remedy one of the most pressing matters for investigation by the Agricultural Department.

Administrative control of this colony was made over during the year to the Commissioners of the divisions in which it is included. The complete transfer of the charge of the villages of the Jhang district which form part of this colony to the Deputy Commissioner of that district, which took place on October 1st, 1909, like the transfer of control to Commissioners above referred to, is a step towards assimilating the administration of colony areas to that of an ordinary district.

The plan by which village headmen in the Chenab Colony are required to keep a mare for mule-breeding has proved successful.

During the year full proprietary rights were acquired in 14,466 acres, chiefly in the Lyallpur district. From the district reports it appears that about 9¼ lakhs were paid on this account. This marked increase over last year's figures is mainly due to the purchase of title by yeomen and capitalists in response to the warning given to them in July 1909 that an increased purchase price would be incurred if they deferred purchase until after the introduction of the new assessments.

Jhelum Colony.

47. The post of Colonization Officer was abolished on 1st April 1909, his duties being taken over by the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur. It has been found necessary to retain for the present the services of an Assistant Colonization Officer, assisted by a Colony Tahsildar and three Colony Naib Tahsildars, who are supernumerary to the ordinary district establishment. As in the case of the Chenab Colony the crops were excellent and prices ruled high.

The results of the horse-breeding operations continue to be highly satisfactory, but it is noteworthy that the larger horse-breeding grantees who were selected for their interest and experience in horse-breeding are nearly all failures; to the peasant grantees is to be attributed the success of the experi-

ment. The reason is not far to seek; the *sufed posh* grantee is exempted from residence and usually only pays a fleeting visit to his grant two or three times a year, leaving his valuable mares and young stock in the charge of paid servants. It is a matter for consideration whether the time has not come for an alteration in the arrangements.

Progress in allotment continues to be somewhat slow, but a strenuous endeavour was made to allot to some of the remaining disappointed grantees the balance of partially allotted chaks. In the land still available are included some squares of very fair quality, and it is expected that many will be glad to take them up. It may be remarked that a grantee who takes his grant now in an already settled and prosperous village has to undergo none of the hardships which the pioneer colonists had to suffer. The land has already been under cultivation, tenants are plentiful, and the initial expenses are comparatively small.

There were in all 431 grantees who had yet to receive their land, and the number of squares required for them was 1,307.

Chunian Colony.

48. Ninety-five per cent. of the area allotted bore a matured crop, and the colonists had a most successful year.

The preparation of the record-of-rights for the colony has been carried through with commendable promptitude.

Very good progress was made in building houses. The abadis are now in good condition and are kept fairly clean. Wells have been sunk where they were not sunk before.

The only important allotment was the distribution to peasants of adjoining villages of such land as was not required for the Lower Bari Doab Canal, when its alignment was finally fixed. Except for the Rakh Chor land the unallotted areas are now very small.

Jhang Colony.

49. Some 50 shops have been opened in the Jhang Mandi, which enjoys a fair degree of prosperity. The Shah Jiwana Mandi has, however, so far failed to thrive, and it is doubtful whether any improvement can be expected unless the tract surrounding it is properly irrigated.

Other Government Waste.

50. The working of the Chos Act in Hoshiarpur is again fairly satisfactory, but the problem of the denudation of the lower hills has now to be faced in several districts. A committee was appointed to deal with the whole question. Meanwhile in Hoshiarpur itself it is proposed that Government shall take practical steps to deal with one Cho throughout its length and ascertain whether the practical and legal difficulties are as great as has been anticipated.

15. Wards Estates.

51. The number of estates under management was 51 as against 48 last year, 4 estates having been released and 7 new ones taken over. The total income of all the estates is over 20 lakhs of rupees.

The most interesting feature of the year's working has been the continued delegation of powers in connection with the Court of Wards to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The delegation already made is so wide that much further cannot be suggested in response to the proposals of the Decentralisation Commission. The change of policy is reported to have worked well.

The accounts of all estates with an income of over Rs. 5,000 were audited by the Examiner of Local Funds. These audits are a valuable aid to Deputy Commissioners.

16. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

Land Alienation Act.

52. The number of tribes notified under the Land Alienation Act has been extended to include those who, though numerically weak, are really agriculturists and require protection. This is a distinct innovation, but there is no doubt it is a wise step.

Inquiries were made during the year as to the question of "benami" transactions, but such evasions of the Act do not appear to be very numerous. They should however be carefully watched.

On sales agricultural tribes gained 5,781 acres, while in the case o mortgages the area redeemed exceeded the area mortgaged by 103,631 acres. The effect of the Act for some years was to prevent further loss, bu there is no manner of doubt but that the old land-owning tribes are now yea by year recovering part of what had passed out of their hands before 1901.

Deputy Commissioners have now been authorised to sanction alienation to money-lenders without reference to the Commissioner. Steps have also bee taken to facilitate the transfer of small plots of land to artizans, and a genera form of mortgage required under section 9 (4) of the Act has been issued fo guidance.

Tenants and rents.

53. Litigation between landlord and tenant was again insignificant thoug Hoshiárpur again proved a striking exception. The hope entertained last yea that the burst of litigation was over was not fulfilled. However, seeing that th applications for enhancement are almost invariably successful, it can hardly b urged that the landlords are unnecessarily harassing their tenants.

Ejectments are only numerous in districts where settlement operation are in progress or are likely to take place shortly.

Descent of Jagirs Act.

54. Sixteen declarations of a rule of integral descent were notifie In eleven cases the notifications were in accordance with a rule found to pr vail, and in five instruments of acceptance of the rule of primogeniture we obtained.

Out of a total of 429 cases outstanding, the jagirdars refused to acce the rule of primogeniture in 319. Negotiations are pending in the bulk of t remaining cases, but progress is slow and naturally is slower as time go on.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

[Detailed information and statistics on the subjects included in this chapter will be found in the following reports :—

Police—(1) Report on the Police Administration of the Punjab for the year 1909.

(2) Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1909.

Criminal Justice—Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1909.

Prisons.—(1) Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Punjab, 1909.

(2) Annual Report on the Reformatory School, Delhi, for 1909.

Civil Justice.—Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1909.

Registration.—Note on the Registration Returns of the Punjab for the year 1909.

Local Boards Administration.—District Report on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

Municipal Administration.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1909-10.

And in Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial, and Part VIII—Local Funds.]

17. Legislating Authority.

(See pages 83 and 84 of the report for the year 1901-02 and remarks below under section 18).

18. Course of Legislation.

Punjab Council.

55. In common with the other provinces possessing Legislative Councils, very important changes were effected during the year in the constitution and procedure of the Punjab Legislative Council. These will be noticed in detail under section 17 (Legislating Authority) in the next decennial report; for the present it will suffice to say that under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edward 7, Ch. 4), the maximum number of nominated and elected members has been fixed at 30. This Act came into force on 15th November 1909 under Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 4212 of that date, and on the same day regulations for the nomination and election of members were notified (Government of India, Legislative Department, notification No. 19, dated 15th November 1909). The Council as at present constituted shall ordinarily consist of 24 members, of whom 5 are elected and 19 nominated. Not more than 10 nominated members may be officials. In addition there may be 2 nominated expert members. These numbers do not include the Lieutenant-Governor.

The 5 elected members are elected as follows :—

(1) By the Punjab University, 1.

(2) By Municipal and Cantonment Committees, 3.

(3) By the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, 1.

During the year April 1909 to March 1910 three meetings of the Council were held. The first meeting was on the 3rd July 1909 at Simla, when a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, was introduced and passed. This Bill amended the law of appeal governing original criminal cases heard by the Chief Court and has passed into law as Punjab Act I of 1909. The second meeting, being the first meeting after the enlargement of the Council, took place at Government House, Lahore, on 3rd January 1910. After the Hon'ble Members had been duly sworn in, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Council. No other business was transacted. A third meeting of the Council was held on March 12th at Lahore. A Bill to amend the

Law of Arbitration was introduced and a motion that it be published and circulated for opinion was passed. The Revised Financial Statement for the ensuing year was presented to the Council.

Prior to the reconstitution of the Council the following changes took place among the Hon'ble Members:—The Hon'ble Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Younghusband, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I., resigned their seats, and the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., Mr. A. Meredith, Mr. M. W. Fenton, Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, were appointed.

The enlarged Council was constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

His Honour Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor.

MEMBERS.

I.—Nominated Members.

The Hon'ble Nawab Bahram Khan, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Burt, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. P. Davies.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Godley.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Ker, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Sayad Mahdi Shah.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Meredith.

The Hon'ble Malik Mubariz Khan, Tiwana.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.

The Hon'ble Sardar Partap Singh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Lala Sultan Singh.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sundar Singh, Majithia.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Tollinton.

II.—Elected Members.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Shadi Lal, Barrister-at-Law (Punjab University).

The Hon'ble Khwaja Ahad Shah of Ludhiána, for the Cis-Sutlej group.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah of Amritsar, for the Central group.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Seth Adamji Mamooji of Ráwalpindi for the Western group.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Currie (Punjab Chamber of Commerce).

The Hon'ble Mr. Fenton subsequently resigned his seat and Colonel T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E., was appointed in his place.

The elections for the municipalities and cantonments were very closely contested; in one case the election was decided by lot, the votes being equal.

19. Police.

Crime and working.

56. The main feature of the year as regards cognizable crime is an almost universal decrease under the various heads, the total number of true cases amounting to 57,258, a decrease of 3,859 compared with the figure for 190

and a smaller total than that of any year in the past five. This favourable result is probably in the main due to the serious epidemic of malaria which prostrated even the criminal classes in the closing period of 1908, the effects of which lasted into the first five months of 1909, and to the favourable nature of the seasons in the latter year, which kept the people occupied in agricultural and other cognate pursuits. No doubt too a more careful attention to preventive measures contributed to the same result.

As usual the Mánjha tract has maintained its unenviable reputation as the most turbulent in the province, and it is clear that a strong administration of the criminal law there is essential if the people are to be kept in hand.

Though murders decreased by 14, the total number, 423, is still larger than that of any other year during the last five except 1908. While there was a fall in the percentage of convictions to cases admitted to be true from 44 to 39½ per cent., the percentage of convictions to cases tried remained the same in both years, *viz.*, 57. It is satisfactory to be able to record the success of the arrangements made in the Ferozepore district for the prompt sending of cases for trial with the evidence available. It is to be hoped that the statistics for the current year will show equal improvement throughout the province from the general adoption of similar measures.

A marked and satisfactory decrease has occurred in the number of dakaities, true cases totalling 36 as against 75 in 1908, *viz.*, 11 in the Eastern Range, 10 in the Central and 15 in the Western. The decrease in true cases has, however, been accompanied by some falling off in the amount of success attained by the Police, 36 per cent. of the cases only ending in convictions, compared with 48 per cent. in 1908; but the proportion of pending cases to true cases was more than twice as great at the end of 1909 as it was at the end of 1908, so there is a probability of the want of success as shown by these percentages being more a matter of statistics than a reality.

Cattle theft and cases relating to stolen property are the only heads under which crime shows any material increase, but even here the increases are not large,—29 cases under the former and 70 under the latter head. Measures are now being devised to cope with the stealing of timber from the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, which appears to be almost assuming the proportions of an organised industry.

Railway Police.

57. The orders of the Government of India under the Police Reorganization Scheme regarding the division of the Government Railway Police, Punjab, into two separate charges, each under a Superintendent of Railway Police, were given effect to on the 24th November 1909, when the charge was divided into the Northern and Southern Districts, both with head-quarters at Lahore.

Finger Print Bureau.

58. The work of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur continues to expand, and it is interesting to learn of the help which has been given in an increasingly large number of civil cases. This is a branch of the work which, with a view to furthering the ends of justice, it is our duty to foster and encourage. The question of increasing the personnel of the Bureau to enable it to cope with the ever-increasing volume of work is under consideration.

RURAL POLICE.

(See pages 88 and 89 of the report for 1901-02.)

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

59. There was an increase of 704 in the number of persons exempted from roll call. Exemptions were freely granted to the Baurias of Ferozepore, the Pakhiwaras and Harnis of Gurdáspur, Akla Hayat Belochis of Jhang, and also to Sansis in almost all districts. Only 91 absentees remained to be proclaimed at the close of the year. Most of the absentees have obtained land in Bahawalpur State and are now earning an honest livelihood. The arrangements for the extradition of absentees from Native States have worked well. The Giloi Belochis of Lyallpur, the Minas of Gurgaon, the Sansis of Lahore, Jhang, Amritsar, Lyallpur and Montgomery, the Baurias and the Harnis are all reported

to have shown signs of improvement. On the whole the district reports show that the Act has been intelligently and humanely worked. Decided progress has been made with the reformation of several tribes, and the outlook generally is brighter than it was during the preceding year. It is hoped that the amendment of the Act which will furnish the means of dealing with unregistered wandering tribes and gangs will at the same time result in the better control of the settled and registered tribes.

20. Criminal Justice.

General statistics.

60. The year was one of comparative prosperity, and in consequence, as was natural, there was a considerable decline in the number of offences against property. At the same time the Magistrates from some of the more turbulent districts report a rise in the number of offences committed against the person. The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code fell from 138,939 to 135,038, while the decrease in the total number of offences reported under all Acts amounted roughly to 5,000 cases. In so far, however, as the total figures relate to offences under local and special laws (the number of which for the year was 52,618) it is only just to point out that they are highly misleading. A very large number of offences under such Acts ought to be excluded from any general review of a year's crime. It is impossible to judge of the criminality of a year or a town by totals comprising the number of offences which may have been committed against the Vaccination Act, the building provisions of a Municipal Act or even the Hackney Carriages Act.

There has been a serious decrease of some 2,700 in the number of cases summarily dismissed. Special efforts have from time to time been made to induce the Magistracy to make a more extended use of the power given to them in this respect by the law, but so far with only moderate success.

First offenders.

61. First offenders, it may be noticed with regret, have begun to realise that they have suffered very little by being dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The attention of all concerned has been invited to the necessity of carefully complying with the provisions of the law as to a scrutiny of the previous character of the offender, and no less than 142 proceedings were conducted against persons who had been given the benefit of the section in question as against 92 in the previous year.

Establishments.

62. In addition to the 12 Sessions Judges regularly employed additional Sessions Judges were employed in 6 divisions for varying periods.

Four new Sessions Judges were appointed during the year. They are located at Campbellpur, Lahore, Ludhiána and Hissar.

Percentage of convictions.

63. In only 25 per cent. of the cases disposed of convictions were obtained, but it is clear that these statistics are fallacious as they include cases where the accused does not appear, or has died or cases withdrawn or compounded.

21. Prisons.

General.

64. The year 1909 was in many respects a notable one in the history of prison administration in the Punjab. The economical policy of concentration which had long ago been adopted by Government in theory was brought into prominence by the abolition of the Simla district jail as a jail and its conversion into a lock-up, and by the conversion of the Amritsar district jail into a subsidiary jail. At the same time sanction was accorded to the conversion of the district jails at Lahore and Siálkot into central jails. This will, it is hoped, relieve the overcrowding that has marked several of the larger institutions during the year.

Convict admissions.

65. The number of convicts imprisoned fell from 16,816 in 1908 to 15,973. In spite of the action taken last year with reference to the punishment with imprisonment of persons under 16 years of age little or no improvement was attained. Until the Delhi Reformatory is enlarged there are, no doubt, difficulties in dealing with such cases; still there is ample scope for a more extended use of the discretionary powers conferred by the law on Magistrates, and the attention of the Chief Court was again drawn to the question.

66. A noteworthy feature in the statistics of punishment is the continued high percentage of previously convicted prisoners sentenced in the Siálkot district. This may be due to the criminal tribes resident within the district, and it is to be hoped that the settlement which the Salvation Army are about to inaugurate in the centre of these tribes will in time lead to a reduction in the number of habitual offenders sentenced in this district. **Habitual offenders.**

67. A serious assault was committed at Montgomery on the Superintendent, Captain Clements, and his Jailor, and other acts of violence were reported at Ferozepore and Karnál, but these episodes do not reflect upon the general body of prisoners, who are quiet, well behaved and amenable, though not, it must be confessed, with any great leaning towards industry. **Discipline.**

The new remission system was in force throughout the year. It is simple enough for the most ignorant to understand; it entails but little clerical work; it is comprehensive, as it embraces every person sentenced; it is elastic; and places the power of giving or withholding in the hands of the Superintendent; a system in short which, if worked with reasonable intelligence, must prove a power for good in a prison.

68. The total expenditure on guarding and maintenance during the year was Rs. 9,47,312 against Rs. 10,05,688 in 1908. The cost of establishment fell by Rs. 16,937 to Rs. 31,14,804. There was a considerable reduction in dietary charges. This is in the main due to easier prices and a reduced population. **Expenditure.**

69. The cash earnings show an increase from Rs. 1,24,375 to Rs. 1,74,369 and the earnings per head from Rs. 11-10-0 to Rs. 16-12-0. This is the best result ever attained in the province, and compares very favourably with those reached in other provinces. Much of it is due to orders issued in April regarding the supply of jail manufactured articles to Government offices. The operations of the Lahore central jail in manufacturing quinine tablets were particularly successful. A stall was set up in the Lahore Exhibition and exhibits displayed. This stall attracted considerable attention from the public, and 39,000 tablets were sold. **Income.**

70. The death rate rose from 23·41 *per mille* to 24·84 in the year under review. This figure is of course not excessive, but it is evident that the question of combating tubercular disease is one of pressing necessity. To some extent the ravages of tubercle in jails are merely the reflection of the hold that it is getting of the population outside the prison walls. Still there is some ground for considering that there is something in jail life that predisposes to the disease, and the matter deserves earnest consideration. **Vital statistics.**

22. Civil Justice.

71. The number of original suits instituted increased from 189,150 in 1908 to 210,894. Thus the total number of suits has almost reached the figure of 214,622 which represents the number of original suits instituted in 1903, the year before the passing of the Punjab Limitation of Loans Act, 1904. There is no valid ground for supposing that the tale of civil institutions will not continue to increase till the figure for 1903 is equalled and exceeded. Possibly the draft Panchayat Bill, which since the close of the year was forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, may effect some reduction in the work of the courts so far as the less important cases are concerned. **Institutions.**

72. It is satisfactory that while the number of original suits for disposal rose from 221,800 to 248,600, the pending file at the close of the year was 1,500 less that in 1908. The Judicial Branch of the service had in the meantime of course been strengthened. **Disposals.**

In spite of a decrease of 15 in the number of appeals instituted in the Chief Court the pending file rose by 213. The continuance of the appointment of an additional temporary 6th Judge has been sanctioned till the beginning of the vacation of 1911.

Honorary Civil Judges decided 15,972 small causes, 1,558 land suits and 1,530 unclassed suits, a very considerable rise over the figures for 1908. There are grounds for thinking that this agency for the disposal of suits might be more extensively utilised.

Execution of decrees.

73. One of the most salutary features of the year's working is the improvement in the execution of decrees. 47 lakhs were realised as against 40 lakhs in 1908. Particular success was obtained in Hoshiárpur. The question of directing attention to this class of work by an additional column in the monthly returns is under consideration.

General.

74. There has been a steady rise since 1903 in the number of pre-emption cases. In that year the figure was 2,977; it now stands at 4,743. The new Act has extended the right of pre-emption considerably, and the number of persons now entitled to pre-empt is very much greater than it was. Several officers allude to the speculative and collusive character of many of these cases. Collusive suits are generally for the benefit of the vendee and to prejudice a *bonâ-fide* pre-emptor. Speculative suits are becoming an intolerable method of blackmail. The defects of the Provincial Insolvency Act and of the Guardians and Wards Act were discussed at length in several of the district reports.

An important point dealt with by the Hon'ble Judges in their report relates to the necessity of extreme carefulness in the earlier stages of a case. This is necessary for both Bench and Bar, and a good grasp of the facts of the case before going into court often enables a Judge to reduce the time spent over it by more than half. It is to be hoped that more attention will in future be paid to this matter.

23. Registration.

Compulsory registration.

75. There was again a very considerable increase in the number of deeds registered of which the registration was compulsory. The total number was 78,760 as compared with 71,354 last year. The most reasonable explanation of the rise in the number of mortgages is that people are taking advantage of the high prices of land and of its produce to redeem part of their holdings by the remortgage of the rest at a higher rate per acre.

Optional registrations.

76. Optional registrations have again reverted to their normal decline after the recovery during the last year due to special causes.

General.

77. Registration income has again risen by Rs. 29,106 to Rs. 3,22,486. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,805 or Rs. 275 less than last year.

The establishment remained practically unaltered. The office at Nárowál was closed and a new honorary sub-registrar was appointed at Talagang. In Hoshiárpur one Registrar fell hopelessly in arrears with the attestation of deeds during the rush of work in May and June and resorted to the very objectionable practice of taking the thumb marks of persons to the backs of deeds and making rough memoranda thereon, leaving the endorsements to be filled in at leisure. The lesson is that Registrars cannot be too prompt in appointing temporary muharrirs before the summer rush begins.

It was decided during the year to leave both the registration of deeds and the mutation of rights in the records of rights on their present footing, and the proposal to elaborate mutation proceedings so as to dispense with the registration of deeds dealing with agricultural land was dropped.

24. Local Boards Administration.

Elections.

78. Elections to district boards continue to arouse very little interest. In Amritsar there were 26 candidates for 27 seats. In Delhi no candidate was forthcoming for one of the two vacancies that occurred, and the same diffidence was noticeable in Ambála. Hoshiárpur has relapsed into its normal apathy, and there was only a contest for one seat out of eight.

Meetings.

79. The number of meetings increased owing to the recent orders of Government directing that boards are to meet six times in the year. Attendance has improved. The system of holding district board meetings at tahsil head-quarters is gaining in popularity, and might with advantage be extended.

Working of the Boards.

80. The working of the boards has been smooth and uneventful. In two trifling cases only—in Jhang and Jhelum—was the interference of the Commissioner required. In pursuance of the policy of decentralisation the funds

available for the construction of feeder roads were made over to Commissioners to distribute over the districts of their divisions in accordance with their needs. Some professional assistance may have to be given to Commissioners to enable them to carry out their work of control more thoroughly, but in this way it is hoped responsibility will be placed on the authorities most directly interested and unnecessary centralisation will be prevented.

It is to be hoped that the importance of tree-planting will not be lost sight of; it is noteworthy, for instance, that Ferozepore spent less than half its budget allotment under this head for the year. The system adopted in Delhi of using the compound of every district board rest-house as a nursery for young trees is admirable and inexpensive.

25. Municipal Administration.

New municipalities established and old municipalities abolished.

81. The process of converting the smaller municipalities into notified areas continues. During the year Kalánaur and Sujánpur were turned into notified areas. No new municipality was established, but new notified areas were constituted in Fatahjang and Hasan Abdál (Attock district), Pattoki Mandi (Lahore), Bhucho (Ferozepore), and Bhalwal (Shahpur).

Elections.

82. The elections aroused very little keenness in the province generally. In the Lahore division there were only 6 contests among 38 vacancies. There were no contests at all in the districts of Ráwalpindi, Attock, Shahpur and Miánwáli. In the Multán division 19 vacancies produced 3 contests. In Jullundur and in parts of the Delhi division, however, the fact that groups of committees elect a member to the Legislative Council aroused considerable interest in the elections. A question of some importance which was mooted during the year was that of raising the property qualification. It will be considered further if necessary.

Meetings.

83. Attendance at meetings was fairly regular. Delhi heads the list with 70 meetings, followed by Ambála with 57 and Simla with 56. Among the smaller towns, Bhera, 28, and Sáhiwál, 27, are conspicuous.

Taxation.

84. Octroi maintains its position as the main source of municipal revenue. The result of the opinions expressed on the report of the United Provinces Committee is that, as far as the Punjab is concerned, the prospect of abolishing octroi must be relegated to the distant future. The tax is not generally unpopular, whereas the only possible substitutes, house and profession taxes, are highly unpopular. The proposal of the Lahore Committee to impose a quit tax was defeated owing to the refusal of the North-Western Railway to co-operate. A scheme for imposing a terminal tax, however, is under consideration. The revision of octroi schedules which began in 1905 is now nearly complete, and efforts will be made to expedite the revision of those remaining. As to the working of the tax, it is inevitable that the cost of collection should vary in inverse proportion to the size and prosperity of the town. As compared with last year, the cost of collection has fallen considerably. Dharmkot, for instance, which last year paid 42 per cent. of its octroi for collection, now gets it collected for 26 per cent. The smaller municipalities, it is gratifying to find, are paying more attention to refunds. A liberal system of refunds is, indeed, the only justification for the retention of octroi. At the same time every precaution should be taken against fraud. Complaints have been made of claims for refund having been put forward on the re-export of articles imported duty-free by post. In such cases it may be necessary to insist that original payment of duty should be proved.

Miscellaneous.

85. Drainage schemes are engaging the attention of a number of municipal committees, especially in the Lahore division. Great improvements were effected at Amritsar, and a comprehensive scheme which can be carried out in compartments has been framed at Lahore. Government has provided these two cities with whole-time Health Officers, and some improvement in their sanitary condition should result.

The preparation of a record of rights for the nazul lands round Delhi is an interesting and important departure. Some reliable record of title is desirable in many municipal towns, and the question is engaging the attention of Government.

26. Military (Volunteers.)

Strength and distribution of Volunteer Forces.

86. The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st March 1910 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Punjab Light Horse.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	...	...	8	8	4
	A	Lahore	3	15	51	69	69	...
	B	Ambála	2	4	46	52	52	...
	C	Ráwalpindi	2	6	64	72	72	...
	D R½	Pesháwar	1	2	26	29	29	...
	D L½	Amritsar	2	2	15	19	18	...
	...	Delhi	...	4	7	11	10	...
	E	Lyallpur	...	2	18	20	20	...
	E	Multán	1	3	4	8	6	...
	E	Jhang	...	...	3	3	3	...
	E	Sargodha	...	...	4	4	3	...
	E	Montgomery	...	1	6	7	5	...
	...	Reservists	1	...	84	85	85	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	3	...	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	23	39	328	390	380	4
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	11	...	...	11	11	10
	A, B, C and Cadet ½ Company	Lahore	9	40	250	299	263	...
	D	Ráwalpindi	4	9	138	151	145	...
	E	Amritsar	2	9	45	56	56	...
	F	Delhi	3	7	61	71	71	...
	G and H	Murree	3	17	137	157	157	...
	I	Pesháwar	3	9	79	91	88	...
	K	Ferozepore	2	10	65	77	73	...
	L	Srínagar	3	8	71	82	77	...
	M	Siálkot	3	5	38	46	44	...
	...	Reservists	2	...	135	137	88	...
	...	Add for Supernumerary Officers	22	...	...	22	...	...
		Total ...	67	114	1,019	1,200	1,073	10
Simla Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	9	...	...	9	9	3
	A, B, C, D, E	Simla	13	42	321	376	376	...
	F	Sanáwar	3	9	119	131	131	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	14	14	14	...
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Officers ...	14	...	...	14	...	...
		Total ...	39	51	454	544	530	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	...	...	6	6	12
	C, D, H	Lahore	16	38	446	500	471	...
	A	Karáchi Cantonment	5	10	59	74	73	...
	B	Multán	3	9	94	106	104	...
	E	Ambála	4	12	132	148	141	...
	F	Sahâranpur	1	7	131	139	139	...
	G	Kotri	...	4	78	82	82	...
	I	Quetta	1	9	86	96	96	...
	K	Ráwalpindi	6	19	107	132	131	...
	L	Sukkur	...	13	94	107	106	...
	M	Karáchi City	2	3	54	59	59	...
	...	Reservists	...	...	38	38	38	...
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members ...	8	...	...	8	...	...
		Total ...	52	124	1,319	1,495	1,446	12

Inspections.

87. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in February 1910 and the Simla Volunteer Rifles once in 1909.

The results were considered satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the reports and statistical tables noted below :—

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Agriculture.—(1) Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending June 30th, 1910.

(2) Annual Report of the Lyallpur Agricultural Station for the autumn and spring harvests, 1909-10.

(3) Annual Report of the Punjab Veterinary College and of the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, for the year 1909-10.

(4) Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1909.

(5) Report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies for the year ending 31st March 1910.

Weather and Crops.—(1) Report on the weather of the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

(2) Punjab Season and Crops Report for 1909-10.

Horticulture.—Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1910.

Forests.—Progress Report on Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1909-10.

Mines and Quarries.—(1) Reports on the working of the Dandot Colliery for the half-years ending 30th June 1909 and 31st December 1909.

(2) Statement showing the production of minerals and gems for the calendar year 1909.

Manufactures.—Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1909.

Trade.—(1) Report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab by Rail and River for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

(2) Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

(3) Report on the Joint-Stock Companies in the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

Public Works.—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1909-10.

Irrigation.—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, for the year 1909-10.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Agriculture.—As to *prices* see Prices and Wages in India.

Crops.—Agricultural Statistics of India, volume I, tables 2-I and 3-I.

Area and yield of certain Principal crops in India.

Mines and Quarries.—
(1) Statistics of British India, Part I.
(2) Records of the Geological Survey of India, volume XXXVII.
(3) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for the year ending 31st December 1909.

Manufactures.—Statistics of British India, Part I.

Railways.—Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1909.

Trade.—Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India.]

27. Agriculture.

88. The College was opened in September 1909 with a class of 16 students. The results were satisfactory, in particular the practical field work. There was a large decrease in the number of applications for admission. This is due in part to the novelty of the idea having worn off, but also to the dissipation of the notion that the course is a cheap and easy means of entering Government service. The fees have now been raised to make the cost of the diploma equal to that of a B. A. degree. Punjab Agricultural College.

Experimental work at Lyallpur.

89. Among the various points brought out in the general management of the station may be noted the following :—

(*a*) Subsoiling has given no results up to date.

(*b*) Ploughing with furrow turning ploughs if judiciously handled has been profitable and will repay the increased initial outlay in one year.

(*c*) Nitrate of lime has given a definite increase with wheat but not enough to pay for its application at present prices.

(*d*) The value of deeper tillage for kharif crops seems to be indicated by general observations.

The work among cottons so far has been mainly confined to the production of pure types selected from individual plants which would yield most profit when grown under ordinary conditions. About 200 different sowings of cotton were put down last year.

Experiments were made in several districts with cassava, a plant which is reported to be extremely drought resistant, and to produce a very large amount of nutritive matter per acre. The results show that cassava must be planted here as soon as the winter frosts are over, that with a fair supply of water it grows vigorously in the Punjab, but that it is useless to put in a crop without special protection against white ants. For this reason alone it cannot be recommended to cultivators at present.

Agricultural machinery.

90. With the ever-increasing cost of labour, the need of labour-saving appliances becomes greater every year. The Punjabi has now become accustomed to farming for a profit as well as for a livelihood, and he is prepared to invest a certain amount of capital if he sees his way to a good return. This branch of the work of the department is very promising indeed. Seventy-two reapers and over 200 light furrow turning ploughs were sold. The new winnower designed by Mr. Milligan has given excellent results.

Miscellaneous.

91. The preparation of the agricultural section of the Indian Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Lahore was practically entirely the work of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. Collections of indigenous and of improved implements were made and demonstrations given daily. The principal products of each district of the Punjab were collected and specimens from other provinces and where possible from foreign countries. The entomological section was very complete. A model of a veterinary hospital, a collection of anatomical models and a collection of bacteria which attack cattle may be mentioned among the many interesting exhibits of the Veterinary Department.

Punjab Veterinary College.

92. The examination results are very slightly better than last year for the third year class, while they are not so good for the first and second year classes. The examiners have again reported that the number of students is too large to admit of satisfactory teaching, and the matter has been brought by the Punjab Government to the notice of the Government of India. The overcrowding of classes is due to the large number of men who have to be trained for the Army and for other Provinces.

In addition to the ordinary classes during the year, a class of 48 men from the Transport Department received 3 months' training as dressers.

A report on the valuable and interesting work done in the segregation ward during the year by Mr. Gaiger was submitted to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

No progress was made with the sanctioned additions to the buildings owing to scarcity of funds.

The demand for the services of veterinary graduates continues. There is no likelihood of the supply exceeding the demand for many years to come. As remarked last year, the want of a second vernacular veterinary college is much felt in Upper India.

E.11 1909-10

Civil Veterinary Department.

93. With a heavy and prolonged monsoon rainfall the year was an unhealthy one, although the mortality was not quite as heavy as in 1908-09. There were 452 deaths from surra against 163 last year. The progress made in simplifying the arsenical treatment of this disease will be followed with great interest. The increase in the number of deaths from rinderpest from 8,739 to 18,055 is remarkable, and is doubtless connected with the short supply of serum. Steps are being taken to apply the vaccine against hæmorrhagic septicæmia in villages in which the disease has appeared for the last two or three years in succession. Foot and mouth disease was extraordinarily prevalent, and veterinary assistants were in great request in this connection.

Steady progress is being made in providing suitable buildings for veterinary hospitals. The gift of a hospital at Bhiwáni by Lala Tara Chand deserves acknowledgment, and is a gratifying indication of the growth of popular interest. Further efforts will be made to remove the difficulties in the way of providing better hospitals at Amritsar and Murree. The Simla veterinary hospital again shows a net profit. The equipment of all the hospitals is excellent.

A systematic inquiry into the subject of cattle-breeding and of the cattle trade was instituted in every district towards the close of the year, and Mr. Stow, C. S., was placed on special duty to deal with the question.

Agricultural pests.

94. In the kharif the heaviest losses were those due to rice-bug. The insect had not been noticed before in the province. Grass-hoppers did much harm to young seedlings in the central districts. The mango crop in Hoshiárpur was almost a total failure owing to green-fly.

The heavy rain of the last two years led to the spread of a thick deep-rooted grass in the riverain tract in Ferozepore, and the land is fast becoming unculturable.

Loans to agriculturists.

95. In 1908-09 the amount of loans distributed under Act XII of 1884 was Rs. 4,24,822 as against Rs. 18,94,837 in the previous year, and under Act XIX of 1883 Rs. 3,02,211 as against Rs. 3,35,347.

The financial result of operations under both Acts is a gain of Rs. 11,789, but the figures for previous years show that Government is still a loser. The amount outstanding was, however, considerably reduced from Rs. 35,35,844 to Rs. 25,95,341.

Of the Rs. 4,24,822 advanced under Act XII of 1884 the largest amount was given in Muzaffargarh, Rs. 57,835. Only Rs. 80 were distributed in Attock, which took over Rs. 80,000 under the other Act.

Six Deputy Commissioners remarked in their reports on the difficulty of ensuring that loans under this Act are applied to the purpose for which they are given, and there is no doubt that it has to be very carefully worked if waste of public money is to be avoided.

Exemption certificates under Act XIX of 1883 were granted in 1,824 cases, chiefly in Multán and in Gurgaon. The obtaining of a certificate in tracts under fixed assessment is usually deferred till revision of settlement.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

96. Greater progress in the movement was achieved in 1909-10 than in any previous year. Only 22 societies were directed to wind up, while as many as 412 were added, making a total of 706 societies working at the close of the year. Working capital has increased in nearly the same proportion from Rs. 8,12,939 to Rs. 15,81,357, while the membership has increased from 23,429 to 38,555. The receipts of the year for rural societies amount to Rs. 17,66,991 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,21,775. The Registrar notes the welcome improvement that deposits by non-members have increased by 350 per cent. Loans issued amounted to Rs. 13,27,329, an increase of nearly 140 per cent., and repayments have been good. At the end of the year, the excess of assets over liabilities in the case of rural societies was Rs. 1,65,511. The cost of establishment employed by the societies was Rs. 4,456, an increase due to the increase in the number of societies. This sum is still very small, and

does not include any payment for the supervising staff provided by Government. It is hoped that some of the larger banks will soon be able to pay for their own inspection and audit.

The movement now extends to 18 districts, though the only districts which show any extensive progress are Jullundur, Gurdáspur, Lyallpur, Hoshiárpur, Jhelum, Shahpur and Gujrát. It is remarkable what a large share in the totals of the various statements is taken by Jullundur and Gurdáspur, and possibly this is a lesson in the benefits of concentration.

Rural societies still constitute 98 per cent. of the co-operative societies in the Punjab, but a special feature of the year under report is the extension of central banks of which there are now six. Unfortunately they are not taking their proper place in the development of societies, as they should follow, not precede, a strong organisation of rural societies. This is a defect in the Jhelum bank, and the Registrar has made the latest formed bank of this kind, at Hoshiárpur, more elastic in its constitution.

Prices.

97. With good harvests, there was a gradual fall in the prices of food-grains. The movement was, however, rather slow as stocks had not been fully replenished. Dealers evinced their usual reluctance to give way until harvests were absolutely assured, and in this they were supported by the cultivators themselves, who, having enjoyed two years of very high prices, were very loth to sell at comparatively low rates. There was a marked general decline in December and a further drop in April and May. A reference to the abstract below shows that the principal food-grains, rice, wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra* and maize sold at harvest time at rates between 21 and 30 per cent. above the normal, which is the average of 11 normal years preceding 1906-07. The rate for gram was only 7 per cent. above the normal. The price of rapeseed was almost maintained at last year's level. Sugar only declined one anna per maund, this being due to the active demand for the home-grown product. Cotton rose very considerably owing to the part failure of the American and Egyptian crops, and, during the winter, sold on occasions at between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per maund, an unprecedented figure. Agriculturists made large profits during the year and were in a position to hold up the bulk of the wheat surplus of 1910 for higher rates. This is the first time that this has been done on a general scale. Subsequent events have justified this line of action, as injury to crops in the United States and Canada resulted in an appreciable advance.

Crop.	Average normal harvest price.	Average harvest price in 1908-09.	Average harvest price in 1909-10.	Percentage above the normal in 1909-10.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Rice	1 12	2 11	2 2	21
Wheat	2 3	3 9	2 12	26
Barley	1 8	2 7	1 13	21
Jowar	1 11	2 10	2 3	30
Bajra	1 15	3 1	2 8	29
Maize	1 11	2 14	2 2	26
Gram	1 13	2 11	1 15	7
Rapeseed	3 4	4 5	4 0	23
Sugar	3 9	4 9	4 8	26
Cotton (unginned)	4 10	5 10	6 15	50

28. Weather and Crops.

98. There was an early extension of the monsoon into the Punjab. Excellent general rain between the 17th and 22nd of June was followed by regular showers. There was a break in the 2nd and 3rd weeks of August, except in the sub-montane districts. Abundant rain followed until almost the middle of September. Taking the total monsoon rainfall there was a trifling shortage of 4 per cent. in the south-west and an excess of 29 per cent. in the east, centre and north. Taking the province as a whole, the monsoon was one of the best of recent years both as regards total rainfall and distribution. Weather and Crops.

There was every facility for extensive sowings, but agriculturists were too busy with the bumper spring harvest to take full advantage of their opportunity. Outturns were generally distinctly satisfactory and crop failures unusually unimportant. The last phase of the monsoon was extremely favourable for sowings of all spring crops. The winter season opened well with good general rain between the 13th and 16th of December, this being in ample time to permit of extensive late sowings in the North Punjab. Further light showers were received at Christmas in the East Punjab. A second beneficial general fall was registered in the middle of January. After this date there was little precipitation of importance. A feature of the spring was again the occurrence of heavy rain in the middle of April, but this year it was not sufficiently heavy to cause damage. Summarising, the total winter rainfall was much in defect except in Ráwalpindi, Attock, and Dera Gházi Khan, but the reserves of soil moisture were thoroughly renewed in December and January, and this was sufficient to mature the crops even on unirrigated land. The seasonal conditions may be regarded as very favourable, and outturns were generally above the average.

The total area sown during the year was 29,648,060 acres, being 349,813 acres more than last year and 9 per cent. above the average. The excess was entirely in the rabi, for, as already stated, the bumper spring crops monopolised attention in May and June to the prejudice of autumn sowings, and conditions were not very favourable in the early part of the summer. In the rabi the high price of gram caused very extensive sowings of that crop.

99. The monsoon rainfall was more evenly distributed than in 1908-09 and the winter rainfall was also more favourable. There was, therefore, less need for artificial irrigation and the area irrigated, which represented 34 per cent. of the total area sown, fell from 10,432,197 acres to 10,215,054 acres. The largest area sown on irrigated land was in 1905-06, amounting to 11,469,499 acres. The irrigable area has of course increased to some extent since that date, and is now probably about 12 million acres. The decline in the area grown with the aid of irrigation was mainly in the Eastern Punjab. There is a decrease under all classes of irrigation. The area irrigated from wells was a million acres less than in 1907-08. Irrigated area.

29. Horticulture.

100. The income from the sales of garden produce grown in the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens increased by nearly Rs. 2,000 this year, and in spite of the continued high cost of labour there was a surplus on the year's working.

The gardens, however, still suffer from the lack of sufficient funds. The reclamation of the old overgrown nurseries has proved very expensive, and the up-keep of the roads, of which there are almost 5 miles, is a heavy item. Now that reclamation work is nearly over, and the roads are in good repair, it is hoped that it will be possible to give attention to a number of matters which have had to stand over. A considerable saving of expense is anticipated from the use of certain American labour-saving appliances, hoes, mowers, &c., which have proved of great utility.

To meet the present demand for malis a scheme is under consideration for starting classes for chowdris and malis in the gardens.

30. Forests.

Area.

101. The total area under the control of the Forest Department was reduced during the year from 9014·05 to 8752·10 square miles, a net reduction of 167,650 acres. This reduction is more apparent than real, and is due in large measure to the omission of a number of small areas that were only nominally in charge of the department. In Gurdáspur an area of 7,911 acres among the low hills was transferred to the management of the Deputy Commissioner,—a change which involved no loss of forest revenue.

Settlements.

102. Two forests, *viz.*, Chhanni Mughlan in the Chenab division and Kot Lakhpat in the Lahore division, with areas of 955 and 2,899 acres respectively, have been notified as reserved forests. The reservation of parts of Mahandevi and Baoli Lehna Singh unclassed forests, some 15,000 acres in area, for the creation of irrigated plantations, has been undertaken. The re-settlement of the Sutlej Valley forests has not yet been taken up, partly for want of establishment, and partly owing to the unsettled state of the country. The preliminary arrangements for the much-needed re-settlement of the Kángra forests are well advanced, and definite proposals as to the manner in which it is to be conducted will be placed before Government during the coming forest year.

Demarcation and Survey.

103. The total length of artificially demarcated boundaries was reduced during the year from 9,984 to 9,907 miles, consequent on the reduction of the area under the control of the department. The Survey Department surveyed during the year 347 square miles of reserved forests in the Shahpur division and 34 square miles in the Jhelum division.

Working plans.

104. No new working plans were prepared, submitted or sanctioned during the year. In several divisions the scarcity of labour prevented the felling prescriptions from being fully worked up to. Otherwise the provisions of working plans were generally acted up to, except in the matter of roads and buildings. This, as was the case last year, is attributed by the Conservator to the lack of a sufficient establishment to control them.

Plans of operations were drawn up for all forests and their provisions were generally followed.

Communications and buildings.

105. Two miles of cart-road and 65 miles of other roads and paths were newly constructed during the year. The total expenditure by the department on roads and bridges was Rs. 36,409 as compared with Rs. 25,460 in 1908-09. The increase is due to the employment of better workmanship, cheap work on hill roads being financially very unsound. Rupees 30,302 were spent on buildings, chiefly on rest-houses and quarters for the subordin ate establishment.

Forest offences.

106. The total number of forest offences brought to light was 7,379 as compared with 6,752 in 1908-09. Grazing cases are responsible for 658 of the excess number. This class of case shows a remarkable tendency to increase, which is particularly noticeable in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Lahore and Montgomery districts.

The number of cases taken into court was 852 as compared with 804 in the previous year. The number of cases compromised rose by 562 to 6,355.

Protection from fire.

107. The area over which special measures were taken for fire protection rose from 611,479 acres to 672,957 acres. An outbreak of incendiarism occurred in Ráwalpindi, but the stringent measures taken by the local authorities speedily put an end to it. It seems, however, that in the last resort the only effective means of preventing such outbreaks lies in the personal influence of the officers responsible.

Protection from cattle.

108. A definite series of experiments was arranged at the Forest Conference for the purpose of ascertaining the grazing incidence permissible in hill forests. How important a matter this is is indicated by the fact that in Kángra cattle have increased from 943,474 to 1,366,618 in the last 13 years.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

109. Sixteen thousand blue pine attacked by the *Trametes pini* were felled in Simla. Two deodars were found in the Simla division which had also been attcked by the same fungus. While the insect pests in that division are not increasing, it is clear that for some years to come traps cannot be discontinued.

Artificial reproduction.

110. The total area under cultural operations at the close of the year was 3,705 acres; 1,747 acres were excluded in the Lahore division representing areas which had failed or were completely stocked.

Exploitation.

111. The total area worked over for timber and firewood was 101,385 acres as compared with 81,203 in the previous year. Resin-tapping was continued on a small scale in Kángra, and was started experimentally in Ráwalpindi. A new resin still was obtained, and it is proposed to resume the exploitation of this valuable product on a large scale.

The quantity of timber removed by departmental agency was 314,813 cubic feet as against 113,816 cubic feet in 1908-09. The increase is principally due to the fellings of blue pine alluded to above. The removals by purchasers amounted to 3,075,203 cubic feet of timber and 3,373,771 of firewood as compared with 1,589,390 cubic feet and 2,191,933 cubic feet, respectively, last year. The large apparent increase in timber is due to the adjustment during the year under report of a considerable number of trees extracted by the Sutlej Forest Company in Bashahr in 1908-09.

General.

112. More attention is being given to the training of the subordinate staff; proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a Forest Rangers' School for the province in connexion with the Agricultural College at Lyallpur; and the pay of the Provincial Forest Service has been regraded.

31. Mines and Quarries.

Gold.

113. Gold washing in the districts of Ambála, Jhelum, Miánwáli and Attock produced 154 ounces of gold, worth Rs. 9,317.

Petroleum.

114. Seven hundred and twenty gallons of petroleum were collected in the Miánwáli district.

Alum.

115. The outturn of alum, which is produced in the Miánwáli district, was more than doubled, being 6,300 maunds, valued at Rs. 29,925, as against 3,000 maunds last year.

Coal.

116. Dandot colliery worked by the North-Western Railway yielded 37,208 tons.

Salt.

117. The outturn of the Cis-Indus and Kálábágh mines and the Sultánpur salt workswas 3,398,276 maunds as against 3,133,704 in the previous year.

32. Manufactures.

Number of factories and operatives.

118. The total number of factories shews very little change. Native enterprize appears to be loth to devote capital to anything more novel than cotton ginning and pressing and flour grinding.

The average number of operatives employed was 28,679 or 3,000 more than last year, when there was less cotton to gin.

Inspections.

119. Of 259 factories 201 were inspected once or oftener. Of the 58 not inspected 29 were not working. Inspections are too frequent at Delhi.

General condition of factories.

120. The majority of factories observe the law regarding holidays, but there is a large minority which do not. So also in the case of midday stoppages. Surprise inspections are not frequent enough. The wages earned are higher than agricultural labourers receive. Labour is short and especially child labour, for want of which our spinning mills cannot work at full pressure. Owing to the mills being small and scattered, half day's schooling is almost precluded. The most usual rates for unskilled labour are Re. 0-6-0 for a man and Re. 0-3-0 for a woman. The shortage of adult labour is more serious. Lahore has to recruit from Delhi, Agra and beyond, and the Delhi mills complain that the Lahore mills entice their men away.

The fencing of machinery is generally adequate. There were 9 fatal accidents. There were only 3 prosecutions during the year.

33. Trade.

General total results.

121. Exclusive of animals and treasure the following table gives the total of the trade in the last two triennial periods :—

Year.		Exports.		Imports.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
1904—07	Total ...	150,661,324	58,89,97,604	87,364,520	61,86,81,868
	Average ...	50,220,441	19,63,32,535	29,121,507	20,62,27,289
1907—10	Total ...	132,838,574	69,04,09,249	122,235,931	75,17,76,105
	Average ...	44,279,525	23,01,36,416	40,745,310	25,05,92,035
Total increases or decreases ...		−178	+ 1,014	+ 348	+ 1,330 lakhs

The decrease in the exports of our present period is entirely due to the disastrous year of 1908-09. In 1909-10 however the total exports amounted to 455 lakhs of maunds, nearly double the exports of the year before, while the imports come to 397 lakhs of maunds, or but little short of the imports of the two preceding years, and much in advance of the imports of any earlier year. The value of the exports in 1909-10 owing to the rise of prices was, notwithstanding the lesser weight, greater than in any past year except the marvellous year 1907-08—they were 10 crores more than in 1908-09 and only 3 crores short of the figures for 1907-08. There has not been the same rise in the prices of the imports and their total value has accordingly risen more in proportion with the increase in weight. This means that the Punjab farmer can now buy 40 maunds of miscellaneous imported luxuries with the same amount of his produce as would have given him only 22 maunds of similar luxuries in 1904. This is certainly progress in prosperity such as the peasants of few western countries have ever enjoyed.

Exports.

122. In 1907-08, 316 lakhs of maunds of wheat and wheat flour were exported, in 1908-09, 87 lakhs, and in 1909-10, 245 lakhs. These figures follow closely the general character of the harvests. Cotton rose in 1909-10 from 11¾ to 21 lakhs of maunds and in value from 193 to 407 lakhs of rupees. There have never been such exports before. The crop was a good one and the partial failure of the American and Egyptian crops sent up the prices.

Raw hides were relieved from the 15 per cent. tariff in force in the United States till August 1909. The exports increased from 119 to 146 thousand maunds, but the exports of hides for the triennium are still a lakh of maunds below the figures for the previous period. Skins are now nearly all exported in the raw state, and the difference in value between the raw and the tanned skins no longer enriches the Punjab tanners, but goes into American pockets. It is the same with tanned hides, of which the exports have fallen from 3,933 maunds in 1906-07 to 658 maunds in 1909-10.

There has been an enormous increase in the exports of cotton seed. The exports—nearly all to Karáchi—amounted to 44¾ lakhs of maunds, worth 168 lakhs of rupees, whereas the previous largest figure was 24 lakhs of maunds worth 89 lakhs of rupees in 1906-07. These huge figures are due to the good cotton harvest and the rising demand for cotton seed for oil refining.

Exports of raw wool fluctuated much from year to year and have been very large during the past twelve months owing to a strong demand from England and the United States. Exports of sugar have risen by 40 per cent. to 7 lakhs of maunds owing to a greater demand in Sind, Rájpútána and Central India. The Punjab is not however self-supporting in raw sugar as she received 23 lakhs of maunds of unrefined sugar, gur, &c., chiefly from the United Provinces.

Imports.

123. Coal and coke are less by 30 lakhs of maunds than in 1908-09, but the total for the last three years exceeds that of 1904—07 by 216 lakhs of maunds. Eighty-eight lakhs of maunds are used by factories and private persons, and consumption appears to be increasing. Notwithstanding the Swadeshi movement Indian piece-goods are worse by 63 lakhs than in the previous triennium. The volume of European piece-goods imported is steadily increasing. The value of European yarn imported is, however, decreasing. Apart from the local incomings from the adjoining districts of the United Provinces the only grain which the Punjab imports in large quantities is rice out of the husk, of which 14 lakhs of maunds (6 lakhs from Calcutta) were imported in the past year. This is due now to fashion and a growing taste for rice rather than a deficiency in the provincial supplies. The enhanced duty on liquor appears to have little effect on the consumption. The general increase in the last three years in the imports of metals, kerosine oil and all other articles of merchandize may be ascribed to the gradual improvement in the standard of living. The province is far from self-supporting in ghi for it imported 2¼ lakhs of maunds in the last triennium. A factory for pure artificial ghi is badly needed in the province.

River traffic.

124. The exports by the river Indus have amounted to 20 lakhs of maunds in the last year and 55 lakhs of maunds in the triennium, a considerable increase in both cases. They consist almost entirely of raw cotton, grain, oilseeds and wood. The imports are only about one-tenth of the exports and consist chiefly of piece-goods, grain, iron girders, stone, chalk and lime, kerosine oil, dried fruits, sugar and tobacco. If the traffic is to flourish means must be found to attract to the river some of the more bulky goods which are now brought into the province from Karáchi by rail.

TRADE WITH TRANS-FRONTIER COUNTRIES.

Total trade.

125. The following figures show the total trade during the last two periods of three years :—

	Value of trade.							
	Afghánistán.		*Ladákh (By Kulu route only.)*		*Chinese Tibet.*		*Total.*	
	Total for 3 years.	Yearly average.	Total for 3 years.	Yearly average.	Total for 3 years.	Yearly average.	Total for 3 years.	Yearly average.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904—07 ...	94,491	31,497	22,44,503	7,48,168	3,70,861	1,23,620	27,09,855	9,03,285
1907—10 ...	44,928	14,976	5,62,142	1,87,381	7,35,192	2,45,064	13,42,262	4,47,421
EXPORTS.								
1904—07 ...	2,47,839	82,613	4,98,045	1,66,015	1,40,969	46,989	8,86,853	2,96,284
1907—10 ...	49,215	16,405	3,38,328	1,12,776	91,983	30,661	4,79,526	1,59,842

Except in the case of Tibet it is a record of collapse, of which the significance can only be partially explained away by the statistical adjustments which have to be applied. The trade with Afghánistán was not registered between January 1st and October 30th, 1907, which means that the figures for the present triennium really include the exports of two years only. Moreover there can be little doubt that in the earlier triennium a good deal of traffic with Balúchistán was recorded as trade with Afghánistán, though the orders were that trade with Balúchistán was not to be registered. In the case of Ladákh trade the value of the imports has been much reduced during the last three years by the exclusion of the amount of duty in calculating the value of *charas*, and, besides that, certain statistical errors have to be allowed for. The same errors affect in some measure the figures for Tibet.

Trade with Afghanistan.

126. The trade with Afghánistán is hardly worth registering. The imports are chiefly of raisins, almonds and *ghi* and the exports of rice, leather shoes and cotton piece-goods, but the last in very small quantities now-a-days. This year some 40 maunds of Indian tea has been exported, and this may be the beginning of a new trade. The only satisfactory feature is that in 1909-10 both imports and exports have considerably increased.

Trade with Ladakh.

127. The trade with Ladákh is almost entirely through Kulu, as owing to the absence of a bridge at Dankar the Spiti route from Simla is not followed.

The raising of the price of *charas* has somewhat restricted the consumption in India. The amount of raw wool entered in the returns as imported has fallen from 5,547 maunds in the last triennium to 588 in the years 1907—10. This is however only a statistical decrease, the trade now being correctly recorded as being with Tibet.

There has been a serious shrinkage in the exports of European piece-goods, but this is probably due to greater use being made of the Kashmír route, as there are no signs of a decrease in the demand for goods of this description in Central Asia. A similar cause is to be assigned for the decline in the exports of Indian tea from 2,104 maunds in 1906-07 to 507 maunds in 1909-10, but in this case it is reported that the markets were overstocked.

128. It is satisfactory to observe that imports of borax have increased from 3,008 maunds in 1904—07 to 6,556 maunds in 1907—10. The increase in the wool trade seems to have been at the expense of the trade with the United Provinces, where imports are decreasing. **Trade with Tibet.**

The value of the exports declined year by year from 1904-05 to 1908-09, but in 1909-10 there was a considerable improvement in most commodities.

129. No use has been made of the bonded-warehouse at Hoshiárpur established in order to permit of the despatch of goods in bond to Central Asia by the Kulu route. There was rumour prevalent in Hoshiárpur that the customs at Bombay had refused to allow goods to go through in bond. This was a mistake, which measures have been taken to disperse. **Export of merchandize in bond.**

Joint Stock Companies.

130. Eighteen new companies have been registered during the year and 10 have ceased to work, leaving 136 now on our books. The nominal capital has increased from 485 to 588 lakhs and the paid-up capital from 149 lakhs to 172 lakhs. Nominal capital of Rs. 100 now yields only Rs. 29, whereas a few years ago it yielded Rs. 43. **Total number of companies.**

131. Of the new companies 1 was for insurance—life, fire and accident—2 were for constructing light railways, 2 were spinning and weaving mills with large nominal capitals of 17 and 25 lakhs, 1 was a paper mill, while the remainder were of diverse description. **New companies.**

132. The total increase of 18½ lakhs in the paid-up capital may be compared with the corresponding increases of 12 and 24 lakhs respectively in the previous two years, in the earlier of which there was an exceptional increase of 7 lakhs in one company. Considering the many more opportunities now offered by joint stock companies the annual amount of money which seeks investment in them is extraordinarily petty. **Capital.**

34. Public Works.

133. The total outlay for the year on Public Works in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department was 48½ lakhs. **Total expenditure.**

134. The total sum spent under this head was Rs. 1,20,603, chiefly on works for the Army Remount Department at Sargodha. **Imperial Military Works.**

135. The total outlay on original works was Rs. 2,37,283 and on repairs Rs. 1,32,216. The bulk of this represents work for the Postal and Telegraph Departments, but it includes a sum of Rs. 75,000 spent on purchasing a site for quarters at Simla for clerks of the Government of India. **Imperial Civil Works.**

136. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,93,477 on works and Rs. 14,17,875 on repairs. **Provincial Civil Works.**

The principal works undertaken were the building of a new record-room at Gujránwála and new tahsils at Kángra and Bhalwal; district court buildings at Dharmsála; a combined court and residence for the Assistant Commissioner at Fázilka; provision of electric fans in the Civil and Public Works Department Secretariats at Lahore; the improvement of Barnes Court, Simla; various buildings in connection with the Lyallpur Agricultural College; additions to the Chemical Laboratory, Government College, Lahore; construction of a Sessions House at Dharmsála; cellular barracks for 80 prisoners, and water-supply for the Central Jail, Multán; construction of four police stations and two police rest-houses; alterations and additions to the Mayo Hospital, and the Punjab Lunatic Asylum.

Roads.

137. The provincial outlay on works amounted to Rs. 1,00,254 and on repairs to Rs. 9,80,642.

On a review of the financial position of local boards it was decided that it would be inadvisable for Government to continue the policy of constructing more feeder roads for the full term of four years originally contemplated; and it was decided that all old and new completed feeder roads with the funds available should be transferred to the local boards for future maintenance from April 1st, 1910.

Miscellaneous.

138. A number of improvements were effected on the roads in and near Simla and on the Upper Mall at Lahore. The total expenditure on the Simla Hydro-Electric Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,04,766. No very great erosion took place at Dera Gházi Khan during May, June and July 1909, but by the first week in August 123 feet of bank were carried away at the Kasturi Canal. During the second week in August the situation developed rapidly, and more erosion took place at this point. By the 15th September it had ceased. No very great damage was done to the city or bunds.

RAILWAYS.

139. There was an increase of Rs. 105·16 lakhs in the gross earnings of the North-Western State Railway; at the same time the working expenses fell by about 10 lakhs, and the net earnings rose to nearly 242 lakhs.

140. The increase in goods earnings was chiefly due to heavy bookings of wheat, oil-seeds and raw cotton for export to Europe. During the year the doubling of the line between Lodhrán and Samasata was completed, and the station yards at Samasata and Malakwál were remodelled. With effect from the 1st December 1909 the 1st, 2nd and intermediate class passenger fares over the North-Western Railway, excepting the Mushkaf-Bolán and Sind-Peshin lines beyond Sibi, were raised to the level of those obtaining on the East Indian Railway. Surveys of 222·72 miles were made on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge from Bannu to Kálábágh and branches.

141. Many serious breaches occurred in the Quetta, Sind Ságar and Colony districts owing to heavy rain in April and June to September.

There were no serious train accidents during the year.

35. Irrigation.

General.

142. The direct receipts of the Irrigation Department during the year were Rs. 2,02,39,941 and the direct expenditure Rs. 1,98,69,536, of which Rs. 1,10,72,090 was due to capital and Rs. 87,97,446 to working expenses. In addition to direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the canals on account of enhanced land revenue, &c., amounted to Rs. 39,66,778. The total area irrigated by Major and Minor Works, Imperial, Provincial and Native States, amounted to 7,086,611 acres.

Western Jumna Canal.

143. The total area irrigated was 113,374 acres less than that in 1908-09. It was due to good and timely rainfall during the kharif crops. The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 10,36,612 equivalent to 5·97 per cent. on the capital outlay.

A large amount of surveying and project estimating was done in connection with the Ganges Jumna Feeder Project, and at the close the project estimate was well advanced.

Sirhind Canal.

144. General rain in April with slight showers in June and copious and well-distributed rains in July to September decreased the area of canal irrigation during kharif. It also enabled a large area of rabi to be sown with canal water which subsequent rain in December sufficed to mature. The total area irrigated decreased accordingly by about 300,000 acres.

The profit earned amounts to Rs. 12,15,664 or 4·86 per cent. on capital.

Upper Bari Doab canal.

145. The year under report has been a busy one at the Central Workshops where important works have been in progress in addition to important extensions of the Workshops themselves.

The most important work that has been in hand was the iron and steel machinery for the Merala Head Works and the large undersluice gates, Stoney type, of 36 feet length and 13 feet 8 inches height, being the largest gates as yet installed in the Punjab.

The heavy kharif rains led to a decrease in the irrigated area of about 12,000 acres. The net income, however, rose slightly to Rs. 24,59,347 or 11·83 on capital invested.

Lower Chenab Canal.

146. The area irrigated rose to 2,040,175 acres as against 1,756,123 last year. The net revenue was Rs. 77¼ lakhs or 27·11 per cent. on the capital invested.

The clearance of 16 miles of the Jhang Branch was carried out in September, mainly with object of strengthening the banks. As the matter was urgent 23,000 workmen were with the assistance of the Civil Officers brought in, chiefly by special trains. The whole work was carried out in 10 days and reflects great credit on all concerned.

Lower Jhelum Canal.

147. The total area irrigated was 731,465 acres. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 16½ lakhs or 6·99 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Seventeen thousand and seventy-two acres were allotted for colonization during the year. The total area allotted up to the end of the year was 374,093 acres.

Notices were widely circulated enjoining on the people the necessity of dividing their fields into compartments. Unless this is done water is wasted.

Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

148. Three million thirty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres were irrigated. The year's operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,73,915 or 15·65 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Sidhnai Canal.

149. This canal worked very well. The supply in the river was plentiful. The year was favourable, the net profit being Rs. 3,67,893 or 27·94 per cent. on capital.

Indus Inundation Canals.

150. The defence embankments at the head of the Shah Jamal depression were penetrated by the river and a disastrous flood swept the southern portion of the Dera Gházi Khan district, doing considerable damage to the Nur-Dhundi, Dhundi Kutab, and Kádra Canals. The year's working resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,50,999.

Upper Chenab Canal.

151. Steady progress was made with construction. The total outlay, during the year was Rs. 43¼ lakhs; labour at the head-works was plentiful. The work in the tail portion of the Main Line Lower made great strides during the year.

Upper Jhelum Canal.

152. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 38,71,569. The progress on the canal shows a general improvement all round. The average daily labour force throughout the year was nearly 8,000 men.

Lower Bari Doab Canal.

153. During the year under report the idea of taking the canal across the river Ravi by means of a syphon was abandoned, and designs for a level crossing were submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 26¼ lakhs.

Chapter IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Minor Irrigation Works.

154. The Shahpur (Imperial) Canals again earned a handsome profit of 23·05 per cent. The Ghaggar Canals, however, exhibited a loss of Rs. 24,650. A number of useful improvements in the village water-course arrangements were made. The Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals worked well as the river was higher at the beginning of the flow season. A profit of Rs. 2,65,082 was obtained.

The Chenab Inundation Canals earned a profit of Rs. 2,56,947. The supply in the river was plentiful.

The Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals and the Shahpur (Provincial) Canals obtained profits of Rs. 1,51,047 and Rs. 16,228 respectively, but the Ravi Inundation Canal and the Rangoi Canal were worked at a small loss.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications:—

(*a*)—Departmental Reports.

Land Revenue.—Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1909.

Canal Revenue.—Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, Punjab, for the triennial period 1905-06 to 1907-08.

Excise and Opium.—Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

Salt.—Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the official year 1909-10.

Stamps.—Note on the stamp statements of the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

Income Tax.—Report on the Income Tax Administration of the Punjab during the year 1909-10.

Forests.—Punjab Forest Administration Report for 1909-10.

Local Funds.—District Report on the Administration and Accounts of the District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

Municipal Revenues.—Report on the working of Municipalities in the Punjab during the year 1909-10.

(*b*)—Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

36. Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

155. In the following statements for the year ending March 31st, 1909, the income and expenditure of the Railways, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, military expenditure and capital expenditure on canals are omitted. **General.**

156. The revenue raised in the province during 1909-10 is made up as follows, last year's figures being quoted for comparison:— **Revenue.**

Sources of revenue.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Land Revenue	2,20·74	2,83·26
Irrigation (including land revenue due to canals)	2,30·06	2,47·30
Salt	35·09	35·92
Stamps	46·81	48·91
Excise	47·60	43·23
Income Tax	14·16	14·58
Forests	12·89	10·33
Registration	3·14	3·22
Tributes	2·84	3·77
Interest	3·24	4·01
Law and Justice—Courts	4·02	4·06
Law and Justice—Jails	2·00	2·54
Police	5·78	5·69
Education	3·03	4·68
Civil Works	6·31	4·95
All other items	13·98	20·06
Total receipts ...	6,51·69	7,36·51

Note.—Transactions of incorporated local funds omitted in consequence of their exclusion from public accounts.

Expenditure.

157. The expenditure excluding expenditure of the Military, Railways, Post Office and Telegraph Departments, Local Fund expenditure and capital expenditure on canals, amounted to Rs. 4,11·94 lakhs in 1909-10. The detailed items, with corresponding figures for the previous year, are given below:—

DEPARTMENTS.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Lakhs of rupees.	
Irrigation	84·23	89·80
Public Works	57·03	55·71
Revenue	49·48	47·49
Police	55·03	53·50
Law and Justice	37·47	38·07
Jails	12·30	11·06
Medical	14·04	13·33
Education	22·24	22·61
General Administration	13·54	13·31
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions...	16·07	16·83
Forests	8·52	6·68
Political	6·32	6·48
Stationery and Printing	6·73	7·36
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6·07	7·74
Salt	4·22	4·34
All other items	19·41	17·03
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,12·70	4,11·94

Abstract of income and expenditure.

158. The following is an abstract of the gross income and expenditure for 1909-10 as recorded in the books of the Accountant-General, Punjab:—

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Lakhs of rupees.			Lakhs of rupees.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue and expenditure ...	2,14·30	3,52·12	5,66·42	20·67	3,38·23	3,58·90
Debt and remittance heads ...	...	...	34,04·23	...	...	36,04·28
Total ...	...	...	39,70·65	...	...	39,63·18
Opening balance ...	...	...	85·32	...	...	92·79
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	40,55·97	...	...	40,55·97

37. Land Revenue.

159. The land revenue collections for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1909 have been reviewed in chapter II. Including collections on account of previous years, they amounted to Rs. 2,19,87,264 fixed, Rs. 53,26,122 fluctuating and Rs. 19,04,123 miscellaneous land revenue, total Rs. 2,92,17,509.

38. Irrigation.

160. The total capital invested up to the end of 1909-10 on canals in operation classed as Productive Major Works was Rs. 11,33,18,733. The amount of capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,16,448. The income from all sources was Rs. 2,23,99,978 and the working expenses Rs. 79,19,245. Interest charges amounted to Rs. 36,62,416. The net profit worked out to Rs. 1,08,18,317 as against Rs. 1,01,52,838 last year. The net profit on Imperial Canals, Minor Works not classed as Productive, was Rs. 6,98,189. These figures reflect the great agricultural prosperity which was a feature of the year.

39. Opium and Excise Revenue.

161. The steady growth of revenue which has been so marked a feature of the history of excise in this province during the past decade at last received a check in the year 1909-10. Between 1900-01 and 1908-09 the receipts rose from 24⅓ to 47½ lakhs, but last year a fall of over 4 lakhs has been chronicled. In the previous year the inflation of vend fees by reckless competition had been accompanied by a decline in sales. The reverse has now happened. Vend fees of liquor, both country and foreign, have fallen by 6⅓ lakhs, of opium by 1 lakh, and of drugs by Rs. 40,000. This is chiefly due to the new conditions under which licenses were granted. The increase in the still-head duty on country spirits from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon accounts for the advance of 2⅓ lakhs under that head, notwithstanding a trifling fall in duty-paid issues in consequence of large withdrawals, which were made towards the close of 1908-09 in anticipation of the imminent increase of taxation. The sales of country spirits have, on the other hand, risen somewhat, and the heavier duty seems to have had no immediate general effect on retail prices. The spreading taste for beer among certain classes is reflected in the returns from Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore and Lahore. General.

Excise charges increased from Rs. 1,17,009 to Rs. 1,21,061, a rise of 3·4 per cent.

162. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 42,10,680, a decrease of 9 per cent. on last year's figure, but still higher than that of any other year except 1908-09. Net revenue.

163. Excise on liquor yielded Rs. 28⅓ lakhs as against Rs. 32½ lakhs last year. As noted above, the decline in the license fees accounts for this. The total quantity of spirit issued from the Punjab distilleries amounted to 440,650 proof gallons as compared with 491,942 gallons last year. Liquor,

The Punjab unfortunately cannot yet depend wholly on its own resources for the supply of country liquor to its districts and the Native States dependent on it. Only three of the five distilleries in the province can be said to be in a really satisfactory state. One of these does not make distilling its principal business, and it is not likely that it will ever largely increase its issues. The improvement of the arrangements at Karnál and Amritsar is a matter of urgency.

The decrease in the amount paid for imported liquor from Rs. 2,13,429 to Rs. 1,63,514 is due almost entirely to the new conditions under which shops were auctioned. The new licensing rules confine sales in bazar shops for off consumption to sealed bottles with a minimum capacity of one reputed

pint, and a decrease in the bidding was only to be expected. The number of shops for the retail vend of foreign liquor licensed at a fixed fee is one less than last year. Auctioned licenses have increased by 10 to 68.

The fixed fee experiment has been definitely abandoned, as to discourage drinking it was necessary to raise it to a point which would almost certainly have led to illicit practices; and it remains to be seen whether the illicit distillation against which it was directed will continue to be held in check by the increase in staff and a more vigorous administration of the Excise Act and Rules.

The total quantity of plain spirit sold by licensed vendors was 403,745 proof gallons as against 352,434 gallons last year. Agricultural conditions were favourable, wages have been high and there was no such malarial epidemic as last year.

Opium.

164. Cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium was discontinued in the plains districts of the Punjab from the 1st June 1909. The production of *post* has now been confined to the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. Owing to the profit from the cultivation of wheat and other crops the cessation of opium manufacture has entailed no loss on cultivators. The importation of Málwa opium has been forbidden, but this has been rendered less objectionable by the permission, unique in this Province, to boil opium. This is, however, attended by other dangers, and the privilege may have to be withdrawn.

Owing to the prohibition of the import of Málwa opium and the disappearance of Punjab opium from the field, excise opium stands in a distinctly favourable position to dominate the market.

The smuggling of excise opium for the Punjab into Burma came prominently to light during the year, and required careful watching.

Hemp drugs.

165. The fees realised from the vend of hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 2,19,735, a decline of some Rs. 40,000. The number of shops has been considerably reduced. On the other hand, the import duty on *charas* rose from Rs. 3,46,806 to Rs. 3,81,714. The report that the cultivation of hemp had been prohibited in Yárkand stimulated imports into the Punjab, and at the same time enhanced its price. It is doubtful whether this report had any foundation, or whether, if any such prohibition was issued, the order emanated from the Central Chinese Government.

Cocaine.

166. Sales of cocaine rose from 25,642 to 31,427 grains. There can, however, be no doubt that smuggling of this drug is on the increase in Delhi, Lahore and elsewhere.

40. Salt Revenue.

167. The gross revenue of the Northern India Salt Department, Rs. 35,91,807, was more by Rs. 83,360 than in 1908-09. The average retail price of salt per maund in the Punjab again decreased, by $\frac{1}{6}$th anna.

The sales during the year in the Cis-Indus and Kálábágh mines division, maunds 3,304,384, exceeded the sales of 1908-09 by maunds 101,928. The work connected with the through traffic clearances was, as last year, carried out departmentally, instead of through a contractor, and the arrangement worked satisfactorily. The rate paid for excavation at the Mayo Mine remained unchanged at one anna per cubic foot.

The sales from the Mandi mines again declined, by maunds 12,047. There was also a decrease in the demand for Sultánpuri salt, of which only maunds 30,316 were sold. This salt is unable to compete with that produced et Sambhar.

Thare has been a steady rise in the amount of salt consumed per head in the Punjab from 7·95 lbs. in the triennium 1904—07 to 9·02 in 1907—10.

41. Stamp Revenue.

168. The total receipts for the year 1909-10, which amounted to Rs. 48,96,983, exceed those for the previous year by Rs. 3,96,800.

The income from court-fee stamps rose by about 2 lakhs. This is probably due to increased litigation consequent on good harvests which induced money-lenders to institute a larger number of civil suits for the recovery of their debts.

The income from non-judicial stamps was Rs. 1,90,772 greater than in 1908-09. These figures, however, include for the first time the sums realised on account of the share of sale-proceeds of unified stamps, Rs. 1,85,000.

The sale of foreign bill stamps and hundis continues to decline in consequence of trade depression. The number of stamp vendors continues to decrease.

42. Assessed Taxes.

169. The total net collections rose from Rs. 14,05,465 to Rs. 14,39,099. In Ferozepore a special effort was made to assess the cantonment properly.

The year was on the whole one of poor trade and though the number of companies had risen from 38 to 53 the tax assessed on them fell from Rs. 83,316 to Rs. 77,575.

The Financial Commissioner issued a circular to all Deputy Commissioners enjoining greater care in framing and checking original assessments. It was hoped that this would reduce the number of objections. The proportion of objection to all assessees was, however, 60 per cent., in four districts. On the other hand it was as low as 14 per cent. in Amritsar and 13 per cent. in Simla.

43. Forest Revenue.

170. The financial results, though described in the Conservator's report as normal, can hardly be considered satisfactory. The revenue fell from Rs. 11,97,000 to Rs. 9,75,000. To this the Conservator reports that a sum of Rs. 1,26,000, representing the cost of certain trees and firewood which was not realised until after the close of the financial year, should be added to represent faithfully the results of the year's working. The falling-off is due, as was anticipated last year, to the stoppage of departmental timber works and the consequent exhaustion of the stocks of timber in transit. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 6,78,000, shows a decrease of Rs. 26,000 due to the same cause. The actual surplus was Rs. 2,97,000 as against a quinquennial average of Rs. 5,41,000. After allowing Rs. 1,34,000 for the transfer of the Chamba forests there remains a decrease of over two lakhs.

It is to be hoped that these results are not due to aiming at too high a standard of efficiency and that income is not being sacrificed to a desire not to move until all arrangements are perfect. In a commercial department like the Forest Department, any such tendency would be regrettable.

44. Provincial Revenue.

171. The income and expenditure under the Provincial section of accounts during the past year have been as follows:—

Year.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08	54,06,526	3,09,21,496	3,33,30,314	29,97,708
1908-09	*30,51,002	3,23,02,486	3,38,79,468	14,74,020
1909-10	14,74,020	3,52,12,408	3,38,23,253	28,63,175

*This includes Rs. 53,294 on account of the closing balance of the 'Copying Agency Funds' on 31st March 1908 provincialised during 1908-09.

The closing balance of the year 1909-10 included $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of the 20 lakhs contributed from Imperial revenues for the extension and improvement of Simla.

The special features in the accounts of the year 1909-10 were (1) the raising, at an annual cost of a lakh, of the pay of menials to certain standards as representing the minimum living wage, (2) the grant of winter allowance to all non-gazetted officials and menial servants permanently located at Simla, (3) the reorganization of the Judicial service at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year, and (4) the reorganization of the Excise Department.

The revenue classed as Provincial consists of certain receipts either wholly or partly allotted to Provincial uses, the principal heads of which have been discussed above.

45. Local Funds.

Income and expenditure.

172. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 53,46,000 as against Rs. 48,95,000 in 1908-09, reflecting a year of good harvests and general prosperity. The total expenditure was Rs. 53,97,000 as against Rs. 53,53,000.

Local rates rose from Rs. 25,53,000 to Rs. 27,82,000. Increases were also recorded under the head of *School Fees*, notably middle school fees, *Medical, Scientific and Minor Departments, Irrigation, Civil Works* (chiefly due to the sale of building sites in Hissar). The expenditure on *Education* (maintenance and management) fell slightly, and there was also a decrease under *Medical Relief*, due to less expenditure on plague charges.

Balances.

173. The balance fell slightly from Rs. 16,94,000 to Rs. 15,26,000. Balances fell below the prescribed minimum in Kángra, Jullundur, Siálkot, Attock and Ludhiána. The finances of the district funds in the Jullundur division, except Hoshiárpur, are not in a satisfactory condition. On the other hand, Rohtak, Karnál, Multán and Lyallpur have surpluses varying from Rs. 1,38,000 to Rs. 1,85,000. In the absence of explanation these large surpluses are evidence of lax administration.

46. Municipal Funds.

Income and expenditure.

174. The municipal finances of the province are on the whole in a flourishing condition. The aggregate income of the municipalities was Rs. 59,90,000 as against Rs. 57,00,000 in 1908-09, and their expenditure Rs. 58,56,000 as against Rs. 59,35,000.

The increase of income was chiefly under the head of Octroi, which yielded $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than in 1908-09. This was due no doubt to the favourable agricultural conditions which prevailed. There was little variation under the other heads of income. The average incidence of taxation, as worked out from the returns, comes to Rs. 2-2-11 per head, but in the tenth year of a census no great reliance can be placed on statistics of population. A decrease of Rs. 1,17,000 on Public Works accounts for the bulk of the reduction in expenditure.

Balances.

175. Balances fell below the prescribed minimum in the municipalities of Hánsi, Phillaur, Ráhon, Nakodar, Hazro, Ráwalpindi, Multán and Muzaffargarh and in the notified areas of Najafgarh, Kalánaur, Anandpur, Kálka and Kádián The octroi schedule of Thánesar has been revised in order to restore financial equilibrium. The balances of the small municipalities in the Jullundur district appear frequently to fall below the prescribed minimum and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken to amend this state of things.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

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[Detailed information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter will be found in the following publications :—

Census.—Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier, 1901, by H. A. Rose, I.C.S.

Births and Deaths.— *Sanitation.*— } Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab and Proceedings of the Sanitary Board for the year 1909.

Emigration.—Census Report, as above.

Medical Relief.— { Notes on the Annual Statements of the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the Punjab for the year 1909.
Report of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, for the year 1909.
Triennial Report on the working of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum for the period 1906-08.
Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab, for the year 1909.

Vaccination.—Notes on Vaccination in the Punjab for the year 1909-10.

And in Statistics of British India, Part V.]

47. Details of Census.

(See pages 153—60 of the Report for the year 1901-02 and the Report on the Census of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, 1901.)

48. Births and Deaths.

176. A striking feature of the vital statistics of the year was the fall in the birth-rate. This was as low as 35·1 per mille, the lowest recorded rate since 1894, and 6·7 below the birth-rate of the preceding year. The low rate is clearly attributable to the severe outbreak of malaria which marked the closing months of 1908. In spite of this low birth-rate the climatic conditions in 1909 were so generally favourable to the public health, and led to such a decline on the death-rate that the increase in population during the year was 4·2 per mille, as against an actual decrease in 1908 of 8·93. This death-rate was the lowest recorded since 1900, and was mainly due to a reduction in the number of deaths from fever and plague. **Birth and death rates.**

177. Turning to individual diseases, cholera claimed considerably fewer victims than in the previous year—the mortality being 0·08 per mille as against 0·61 in 1908. At the same time the disease was widely spread, only 4 districts out of 29 escaping. No less than 18 districts owed their infection to pilgrims returning from the Baisakhi fair at Hardwár. The source of the infection is suspected to be the Bhimgoda tank at that place, and the question of protecting it from contamination is under the consideration of the United Provinces Government. **Cholera.**

178. The death-rate from small-pox was the lowest on record since 1892. There were only 3,552 deaths from this cause. **Small-pox.**

179. There was a slight increase in the mortality from plague as compared with 1908, during which year the epidemic was an exceptionally mild one. The districts of Muzaffargarh and Multán were practically for the first time infected, having hitherto enjoyed almost complete immunity from the disease. The outbreak in Multán city was a severe one, the death-rate amounting to 17·82. A large staff was employed throughout the province to combat the disease, but **Plague.**

active co-operation on the part of the people was conspicuous by its absence. Increasing doubts were cast on the efficacy of rat destruction. A relieving feature, however, is a gradual tendency on the part of the people to evacuate infected villages and neighbourhoods themselves, while it is not too much to hope that the important measure of administration of ordinary medical relief by the plague staff will in time gain their confidence and co-operation.

Malaria.

180. The severe outbreak of malaria in 1908 did not really come to an end till the spring of 1909. In view of the experience of the previous autumn, an elaborate system was organised of free distribution of quinine to the poor and distribution at cost price to those who could afford to pay. To these efforts must be attributed the mild form the disease took in the autum of 1909. The total death-rate from malaria stood at 20·40 or 2·07 below the quinquennial average.

49. Emigration and Immigration.

(There is nothing to report under this heading.)

50. Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

181. Twenty-one new dispensaries were opened and four were closed during the year, raising the total number of hospitals and dispensaries to 455.

Patients.

182. There were 4,511,751 patients of all classes treated during 1909 against 4,582,649 in the preceding year, the decline in the number being due to the fact that the year was on the whole a healthy one, more especially as regards malaria.

The total number of in-patients treated amounted to 77,935 as against 72,492 in 1908. The number of beds maintained was 4,043 as compared with 3,840 in the previous year. The buildings completed during the year include new hospitals at Rohtak, Jullundur and Moga, a new female out-patient department at Jhang, a contagious ward at Lyallpur and an eye ward at Bhiwáni. The committee appointed to design standard plans for hospitals and dispensaries completed their labours during the year under review. The designing of plans for new projects should in future be greatly facilitated.

There were increases of 14,724 and 19,755 in the number of Hindu and Muhammadan females who applied for treatment. There are now 5 female Assistant Surgeons and 11 Female Hospital Assistants attached to the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by local bodies at the head-quarters of districts.

Income and expenditure.

183. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries came to Rs. 13,45,821, as compared with Rs. 11,82,265 in 1909. Part of the increase is due to grants from Government for building purposes. Municipalities provided Rs. 4,52,363 as against Rs. 4,07,394, and district boards Rs. 4,65,449 as against Rs. 3,64,819. This affords, so far as it goes, satisfactory evidence of the interest taken by local bodies in the institutions maintained by them. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,30,360 against Rs. 10,88,804 in 1908, the increase being due to the construction of buildings, increase of wages of menial servants and the purchase of new surgical instruments and appliances and other hospital necessaries as well as to the opening of new dispensaries.

The staff of the Medical College was materially strengthened in 1909 by the appointment of whole time Professors of Ophthalmology and Midwifery.

Pasteur Institute.

184. There was again a very marked rise in the number of persons treated at this institution. In 1908, 1,389 patients were treated; in 1909 the figure rose to 1,937. There were nearly double as many cases from the United Provinces as in the previous year. Additional quarters were provided for indigent patients, and fire tanks were constructed in the immediate proximity of the institute. Further considerable additions are contemplated to provide waiting rooms, laboratories, quarters for poor patients, and a hostel for middle class Indians.

Lunatic Asylum.

185. The rise in the daily average strength continues and the figure for 1909 was 632·85.

The new buildings were occupied in November. The Asylum can now accommodate 782 patients. There can, however, be little hope of providing a separate annexe for criminal insanes in the present state of provincial finances.

The health of the patients was unfortunately a source of much anxiety. The death-rate rose from 73 to 85. Much of this sickness is due to the filthy habits of the inmates, and an inquiry was started into the etiology of the bowel complaints which are so unfortunately prevalent in the Asylum.

Chemical Examiner.

186. The work done in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory continues to increase, the number of cases examined in 1909 being 1,528 including 4,149 articles as against 1,475 cases and 3,966 articles in 1908. The percentage of detection has risen in all classes of case, which reflects credit on the Police Department and investigating officers generally.

The use of arsenic in human poisoning has decreased; the effect of the working of the rules under the Poisons Act has apparently at length shown itself. On the other hand dhatura was more freely used. During the year the Government considered the advisability of taking action under the Act with reference to the juice of the Ak, but the idea was found to be impracticable.

51. Sanitation.

Sanitary Board.

187. A sum of one lakh was placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for distribution to local bodies as grants-in-aid for sanitary works in 1909-10. The principal grant was one of Rs. 37,500 to the Amritsar sullage scheme.

Sanitary works.

188. Among the more important projects sanctioned by Government during the year were drainage schemes for the Town Hall and suburbs of Multán, Rs. 21,500; the clock tower area of Amritsar, Rs. 34,500; an intra-mural drainage scheme for the town of Gujrát, Rs. 37,000; a project for the drainage, water-supply and gateway of the new market at Pattoki in the Chunián Colony, Rs. 44,800; and a scheme for the construction of a balancing or service reservoir near the Ferozepore Road, Lahore. The latter project is to cost Rs. 89,000.

A very valuable improvement has been effected at the Delhi Water-Works by connecting the wells with the suction at the intake enabling clear water to be drawn from the wells when the river is in flood. The Delhi suburban drainage works are making good progress.

Two experiments with perforated tube wells were carried out at Lahore—one near the Female Jail and the other at the water-supply head works at a cost of about Rs. 2,900 each. They were found fairly successful.

General.

189. Works of public utility costing nearly Rs. 1,70,000 were constructed by private individuals at their own expense.

During the year under report sanitary note-books were opened in sixteen villages of the Shahpur district in addition to those already maintained in other districts. It is hoped that once the system of rewards gets started the note-books will be useful. Special attention was paid to the matter by the Civil Surgeon of Karnál. In the Gurgaon district these books are maintained in 50 villages.

52. Vaccination.

Expenditure.

190. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,20,509 as against Rs. 1,14,761 last year. The increase is due to a rise of pay being sanctioned for the staff in certain districts, to contingencies on account of house-rent for vaccination stations in certain municipalities, and to cost of vaccine supplied from the Punjab Vaccine Institute.

Chapter VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Total operations.

191. Notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in the province and the consequent difficulty of successfully prosecuting vaccination operations, there was a small increase of 1,638 in the total number of vaccinations performed.

General.

192. Under orders of Government conveyed in April 1909, Superintendents of Vaccination were placed under the control of local bodies. At present therefore Divisional Inspectors only are under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner.

A trial was made of house-to-house vaccination. Opinions on the success of this plan of operations are varied. While it is popular in many districts, it is not suitable for all parts of the province, especially so in the case of hilly tracts, where the houses are scattered at considerable distances from each other and often difficult of access. It is accordingly proposed to continue this system only in those districts and towns where the experiment was successful. There is still much room for improvement in certain towns, notably Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar, where a large number of children remained unprotected. A stricter application of the Act is very necessary in these cases. In Lahore small-pox is usually prevalent in an epidemic form in the spring.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[For detailed information see the Punjab Education Report for 1909-10 and Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

53. General System of Public Instruction.

(See paragraphs 616-35 of the report of 1901-02.)

54. Education.

General statistics.

193. There were 4,351 public and 2,882 private institutions of various kinds in existence in 1909-10 compared with 4,404 and 2,699 in the previous year. Secondary schools have increased satisfactorily, but there has been a large decrease in primary schools. This decrease is partly due to a weeding out of inefficient and ill-attended schools, which had been started in advance of the demand, and it is not, therefore, a sign of retrogression.

The figures of attendance in public institutions show a remarkable increase of 22,933 pupils, of which number 3,676 were females. The total number of scholars was 276,717, of whom 245,722 were males and 30,995 females. Of these, 2,656 attended arts or professional colleges, 85,932 secondary schools and 184,255 primary schools. The total attendance in private institutions was 49,363, of whom 3,386 were pupils in advanced schools. The statistics show that 22·02 per cent. of all towns and villages are provided with schools and 17·39 of the male and 3·12 of the female population are receiving instruction. The total expenditure on public institutions of all kinds increased by Rs. 2,84,104 to Rs. 58,43,382. Direct expenditure, *i.e.*, on tuition, increased by Rs. 1,99,395 to Rs. 36,86,429 and indirect expenditure, *i. e.*, on inspection, scholarships, buildings, &c., by Rs. 84,709 to Rs. 21,56,953. Of the increase in provincial expenditure Rs. 58,000 more were spent on the Medical and Agricultural Colleges. Less was spent on the Government College, secondary schools under Government management, and training institutions. The net expenditure of district boards on secondary schools increased, while their expenditure on primary schools fell off by Rs. 12,474, and on buildings and furniture, chiefly of primary schools, by Rs. 19,764. It should be noted that of the total direct net expenditure of the boards on vernacular middle and primary schools, *viz.*, some 8 lakhs, Rs. 4,20,000, or more than half, are contributed by special grants from imperial and provincial funds for primary education. Receipts from fees have increased in secondary schools by over one lakh, and also in arts colleges and boarding-houses: in primary schools they are practically stationary, while they have fallen in the case of the University.

General progress.

194. The chief educational measures of the year were—(*a*) the introduction of a uniform school year which will in future coincide with the financial year, a change which was recommended by the Educational Conference of 1909, and which is believed to be in the interests of schools generally, (*b*) the discontinuance of the system by which Inspectors and their assistants were bound to visit all the schools in a district within a fixed period, for the purpose of awarding grants and issuing upper primary certificates, and (*c*) a consequent re-arrangement of the duties of District Inspectors, who are no longer employed outside their own districts. Endeavour was also made to simplify the system of reports and to curtail clerical work of a routine nature in the Inspectors' offices. Boarding-houses attached to Government schools were made more self-supporting, and a higher scale of fees was introduced in the Central Model School, Lahore. It is satisfactory to learn from the Inspectors' reports that the district officers have cordially co-operated with the department in educational administration.

Collegiate education.

195. *The University.*—The expenditure rose by Rs. 7,054 to Rs. 1,93,697 and the receipts by Rs. 10,690 to Rs. 2,13,211. Among the changes in the regulations may be noticed the separation of history from political economy for the degree examinations; the inter-collegiate rules were also revised. Bishop Cotton School, Auckland House and St. Bede's College were disaffiliated on the ground that these institutions no longer needed the privileges of affiliation, and could not fulfil the necessary conditions. The B. A. classes of the Hindu College, Delhi, were also disaffiliated. At Convocations held in April and December, honorary degrees were conferred on His Excellency the Viceroy and on Sir P. C. Chatterjee, formerly Vice-Chancellor: 227 candidates, more by 55 than in 1908, received degrees.

The number of students in Arts Colleges rose from 1,860 to 2,022, of whom 1,483 were in the four Lahore Arts Colleges. The cost of education in these four colleges varies considerably, as will appear from the following figures:—

Name of College.	Number of students.	Expenditure.	Portion thereof defrayed by fees.	Cost of education per head.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.
Government College	402	1,13,893	30	283
Forman Christian College	426	47,590	64	112
Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College	543	22,128	81	41
Islamia College	112	20,402	20	182

The disparity in the figures exhibited above is remarkable. It is no doubt capable of explanation. The high cost of instruction in the Government College, for instance, is probably due to the large number of highly paid Professors and is also possibly connected with the expensiveness of laboratory apparatus, the chief development in this college being on the science side.

Secondary Education (Boys).

196. The number of schools rose from 296 to 304. The number of pupils rose by 10,182 to 71,784, the increase being chiefly in the Lahore and Ráwalpindi divisions, and in high schools—in vernacular middle schools it was 2,087. This unprecedented rate of increase points to the growing strength of the demand for higher and especially English education, a demand which the existing schools find it difficult to cope with. The total expenditure rose to 15¼ lakhs of rupees. In the University Entrance Examination 1,500 candidates passed out of 3,094 sent up, an improvement on last year's result. In the Middle Vernacular School Examination 1,219 passed out of 1,743 or 70 per cent. Owing to the comparatively low emoluments of the profession little advance in the quality of the instruction is noticeable. There are, however, signs that the importance of training character is being more fully realised. The lack of funds has prevented the carrying into effect of the schemes elaborated some years ago for providing Government schools with new or improved buildings and the very inferior housing of these schools has militated against their usefulness.

Primary Education (Boys).

197. The number of elementary schools conforming to departmental standards fell from 3,408 to 3,345.

Board schools decreased chiefly in the Jullundur and Ráwalpindi divisions, where several district boards found it necessary to retrench their educational expenditure. The policy in some districts is now to spend money more on increasing teachers' pay and rendering the existing schools efficient than on opening a number of experimental new schools in advance of the demand. Till funds are more plentiful this course has much to recommend it.

The number of pupils rose by 8,506 to 158,312. The increase is, however, confined to the Jullundur and Lahore divisions: the more backward portions of the province are making no perceptible advance.

The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 8,24,758 or much the same as last year. There is general evidence that agriculturists are gradually realising the advantage of sending their children to school. They now form 49·5 per cent. of the pupils in primary schools. The aided indigenous schools which give instruction of a simpler type than in board primary schools are becoming less and less popular. It does not appear that Gurmukhi schools are gaining in favour, and until the demand for Punjabi becomes strong and articulate there can be no question of making this language compulsory.

The supply of teachers is still far short of the demand. Of 4,188 teachers employed in primary schools only 2,423 are trained men.

Training Colleges.

198. The number of training institutions remains the same. It is to be feared that there is a deterioration in the quality of the candidates coming forward for training in the Central Training College; the number of graduates this year was only 17. The scanty emoluments of the profession are no doubt largely the cause of this. All the successful students, however, obtained employment, the holders of the B. T. degree on salaries ranging as high as Rs. 150 and upwards.

The number of students in the Normal Schools rose from 371 to 390. The work done in these schools is favourably reported on. A new and useful feature was introduced into the curriculum of the Normal School for Women, Lahore, in the shape of lectures on simple physiology and hygiene.

Special education.

199. The results of the University Examination of students at the Law College were satisfactory. Eighty-four candidates in the First Examination in Law (English) passed out of 117. Additions were made to the staff of the Medical College of Professors of midwifery and opthalmology. After the conference on commercial education held in 1905 a number of clerical and commerical classes were started in connection with Government High Schools. It has since become increasingly evident that if such instruction is to succeed in achieving its aims it must be specialised and concentrated. It is now proposed to develop the Government Clerical and Commerical School at Amritsar and also the Delhi classes, and if possible add another year to the period of training.

The Lyallpur Agricultural College was opened during the year.

Female education.

200. The number of schools remained 625. There was an increase in the number of scholars, amounting to 3,372, as compared with 1,328 last year. In addition to the marked increase in the number of pupils during the year there are many signs that the education of girls is being more fully realised as one of the needs of the time. Higher education is being taken up energetically by private bodies, and the new unaided schools, such as those of the Maharani of Burdwán, the Vedic Putri Pathshala and the Khatri Girls' School at Lahore, all aim at having high departments.

European education.

201. The number of schools is the same as last year. The number of pupils has risen from 2,315 to 2,409. The expenditure amounted to 6½ lakhs, of which 3¾ lakhs were obtained from fees and private sources. The examination results show a marked improvement.

Education of special classes.

202. The average attendance at the Aitchison Chiefs' College showed a distinct improvement and the health of the boys was good.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of Muhammadan boys at public institutions. They now number 97,884. It is in the primary stage of education that Muhammadans have multiplied most; in secondary classes Hindus are over 1,000 more and increase at a greater rate. This is attributed to the comparative poverty of Muhammadans and their tendency on leaving the primary school to take to their parents' vocations.

Miscellaneous.

203. Special attention was paid during the year to the question of moral training. The Director discusses the subject at length in his report. It is impossible to recapitulate all his conclusions here, but the most important of them, *viz.*, that the effect of direct moral teaching is in proportion to the earnestness and character of the teacher, and that the value of undenominational moral text-books is inconsiderable, may be thoroughly endorsed.

55. Literature and the Press.

Literature.

204. The number of publications received for registration increased by 6 and stood at 1,191. Of these 533 were in Urdu, 299 in Panjabi, 86 in English, 75 in Hindi. Of the total number 442 were either republications or translations.

In the domain of Art an interesting work was rendered into Hindi by Pandit Vishnu Digambar. It is called "Naradiya Shiksha" and is an orthography of sound like the Shiksha or the orthography of the Vedas. It treats of musical notes, the organs which produce sounds, the good and bad points of singers, &c. A number of books have also appeared which contain selections of songs sung by various religious societies or taken from the dramatic plays performed by theatrical companies. These offer some indications of a musical revival.

There is a continued improvement in the illustrations of books issue by certain firms. Artistic printing and binding is also occasionally noticeable.

The novel shows decided improvement. There are, however, few translations of European novels this year, which is to be deplored. Two translations of Bengali novels, "Durgesh Nandni" and "Fateh-i-Bengal" have been reprinted. A large number of historical novels appeared, and from the volume of these turned out year after year it seems as if the readers of vernacular literature enjoy reading about great events and military exploits.

Political subjects occupied greater attention this year; several biographies of political leaders were published, in particular of Tilak and Ranade. Translations also appeared of speeches of political leaders, Indian and foreign, such as Mr. Justice Amir Ali, Bepin Chandra Pal, B.A., and Tilak. The original works institute comparisons between India and England, or deal with the poverty of India, the conquest of India, the mutiny, etc. A number of these works were considered seditious, and the authors and publishers prosecuted.

Under the head of medicine, 43 books were published. The indigenous Vaidic and Yunani system, which are advocated by the Hindu Vaids and Muhammadan Hakims, retain their hold on the people of the Punjab, and a number of books on these systems were published of which a translation of the "Charak Sanhita" and the "Gulzar-i-Tib" and "Majma-i-Asrar-i-Tilismi" deserve notice.

There are a large number of books on social reform. Superstition, child marriage, the pardah system, dancing girls, the evils of intemperance, all are subjects of criticism.

Poetry as usual accounts for the largest number of publications, but there is very little improvement in the quality of the work turned out. The fact, however, remains that poetry and religion are most popular with authors and readers in the Punjab and these are the books which find their way into the homes of the people.

Of the five books of travel "Safarnama-i-Europe" by Mahbub-i-Alam is interesting; "Muqami Khilafat" by Abdul Qadir, which gives an account of the author's visit to Constantinople, with a description of the Turkish people, is also readable and is well printed and illustrated.

205. There were 265 newspapers published during the year. Of these 24 were published in English, 1 in English, Persian and Urdu, 206 in Urdu, 1 in Urdu-Hindi, 1 in Urdu-Pushto, 9 in Hindi and 23 in Gurmukhi. One English and 72 Vernacular newspapers were started, and 2 English and 63 Vernacular newspapers ceased to exist during the year, leaving a total of 200 on the register. Four papers were published quarterly, 134 monthly, 34 twice a month, 4 thrice a month, 78 weekly, 4 twice a week and 1 thrice a week. There were 6 daily papers. Newspapers.

206. The "*Hindustan*" was warned for the publication of libellous articles against Sheikh Asghar Ali, Deputy Commissioner, Gujránwála; the "*Hunter*" was warned for publishing matter offensive to Hindus; and the "*Akhbar-i-'Am*" for failure to comply with the provisions of section 3, Act XXV of 1867. Press prosecutions and warnings.

The following papers were prosecuted under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code:—

(1) The "*Peshwa*" (Lahore), for publishing an article entitled "Akhiri Awaz," in its issue of 30th August 1909. The Editor, Zia-ul-Haq, was convicted and sentenced to five years' transportation.

(2) The "*Sahaik*" (Lahore), for publishing an article entitled "An old dodge" in its issue of 11th October 1909. The Editor, Munshi Ram Sewak, was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

(3) The "*Bedari*" (Lahore), for publishing an article entitled "The brothers of Raja Harnakash" and also a cartoon in its issue of 5th October 1909. The Editor, Ishri Parshad, was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) The "*Akash*" (Delhi), for publishing a poem entitled "Mother Bharat's Cry" in its issue of the 4th November 1909. The case against the Editor, Ganeshi Lal, a mere man of straw, was withdrawn on his tendering an apology and undertaking never again to produce or publish seditious matter.

Ishri Parshad, Editor of the "*Sahaik*" (Lahore), was also sentenced to 9 months' simple imprisonment, under section 501, Indian Penal Code, for publishing an article grossly libelling the entire police force.

The appeals in all these cases were rejected by the Chief Court.

Proceedings under section 3 of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, were instituted against the "*Tilak*" newspaper of Hoshiárpur in respect of a ghazal (poem) by "Ram," which appeared in its issue of the 6th May 1909. The press at which the paper was printed was confiscated on the 30th June 1909, the order being subsequently made absolute. No appeal was preferred.

56. Literary Societies.

[See report for 1901-02. The subject will not be dealt with again till 1911-12.]

57. Arts and Sciences.

207. The large gatherings in Lahore in the months of December and January on account of the Exhibition and public conferences accounted for a rise of 29,398 in the number of visitors to the Lahore Museum. Lahore Museum.

A valuable addition was made to the coin cabinet of 40 rare gold and 77 silver coins of the Moghal Emperors purchased from the collection of the Baháwalpur State.

A number of interesting additions were made to the raw product section, which has been considerably improved, including samples of the Punjab wheats and other agricultural specimens. A good collection of clays and colours used by potters was also received from the various districts.

The Art Sale Room is now to be closed. Space will thus be gained for the accommodation of the valuable sculptures and other antiquities.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Detailed information on the subject of this chapter will be found in the following publications:—Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1909-10; Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1910.]

58. Archæology.

208. The edging of the water channels at Humayun's tomb, Delhi, with red Agra sandstone was completed during the year, and also the improvements to the grass plots at Jehangir's tomb at Shahdara. Progress was made with certain improvements to the Hayat Bakhsh Garden, Delhi Fort. Steps were taken to preserve from further injury the temples at Baijnath in Kángra and Jagatsukh in Kulu.

209. Twenty-four of the more important Buddhist and Brahminical monuments in the province have been declared 'protected' under a notification of the Local Government issued in December 1909.

210. A list of the ancient monuments in the Punjab has now been taken in hand. It should be an interesting and useful document.

211. An appeal was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at the Delhi Divisional Darbar in February 1910 on behalf of the Naubat Khana Museum which contains an interesting collection. The appeal has already produced some results.

212. The publication of 76 plates containing 116 drawings relating to tile mosaics in the Lahore Fort was sanctioned during the year. This will be a very valuable work.

213. The Superintendent's report on the Antiquities of Chamba State is now being printed, and it is hoped will appear next year.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

[See page 189 of the report for the year 1901-02. The Bishop of Lahore also exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the Persian Gulf.]

60. Ecclesiastical.

214. The various ecclesiastical institutions were noticed in the report for the year 1901-02. During the present year serious damage was caused to St. James' Church at Delhi by the collapse of the outer dome, ball and cross. The catastrophe occurred most providentially three quarters of an hour after a Sunday evening service, and no lives were lost. Measures were taken to arrange for the immediate repair of the church at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,500. For the restoration of the Anglican Church in Dharmsála, which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1905, the Government of India have intimated their willingness to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000, which is admissible under the rules, provided private subscriptions could be raised to meet the balance of the cost which is estimated at Rs. 21,500. An increased establishment allowance was sanctioned for the Roman Catholic Church in Ráwalpindi and the Anglican Church at Subáthu, while new articles of service and the usual allowances for establishment were sanctioned for the Scots Churches recently built at Ambála and Ráwalpindi.

61. Stationery.

215. The Punjab Administration draws its supply of stationery from the Calcutta stores. The value of stationery issued to officers in the Punjab during the year aggregated Rs. 2,26,738 as against Rs. 2,38,906 in the previous year,—cost of printing paper Rs. 1,27,626, office stationery Rs. 98,783 and padlocks Rs. 329 against Rs 1,08,897, Rs. 1,28,208 and Rs. 1,801, respectively, last year.

62. Punjab Government Press.

216. The following statement* compares the income and expenditure with the value of work turned out during the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 :—

Income.		Expenditure.		Value of work turned out.	
1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,326	21,902	1,62,877	1,95,818	1,51,236	1,22,895

The income of the Press during the year under report was Rs. 21,902 as against Rs. 19,326 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,95,818 against Rs. 1,62,877 in 1908-09. The cost of work done by the Contractors for Government Printing for departments and offices during 1909-10 was Rs. 67,566 as against Rs. 56,172.

63. Lahore Exhibition, 1909-10.

217. The record of the history of 1909-10 would be incomplete without some account of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, which was held at Lahore during the winter. Early in February 1909, when it became known that the Indian National Congress would meet at Lahore about the close of the year, the Provincial Congress Committee resolved that an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition should be held at the same time under non-political auspices. On the 26th February 1909 a meeting of representatives of all sections of the community was held at Lahore, and it was unanimously resolved to hold an Exhibition of Arts, Industries and Agriculture, and a general committee was appointed to carry out this resolution. The general committee, at a meeting held on the 6th March 1909, appointed an Executive Committee under the presidency of Sir P. C. Chatterji, Kt., C.I.E., to which it delegated its functions of control and supervision. The Executive Committee in turn appointed a number of sub-committees to assist in the details of the various branches of work connected with the Exhibition.

It may here be explained that in contrast with the three previous exhibitions held at Lahore, in 1864, 1881 and 1893, which were purely official, the display was on this occasion primarily and mainly the outcome of private enterprise, assisted by the Government officers connected with the major industries of the Province, but still non-official entirely in its management and direction. At the same time the scheme received the cordial support of the Local Government, which authorised the committee to apply for help and co-operation to Heads of Departments, Commissioners, District Officers, municipal committees and district boards. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also accepted the invitation of the Committee to become a Patron of the Exhibition, and authorised it to approach the ruling Chiefs and leading personages of the Punjab with a similar request, and promised that the Local Government would guarantee it against any loss that might occur, to the extent of one lakh. His Honour agreed at the same time to commend the scheme to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. For the site of the Exhibition the Committee obtained permission from the Military authorities to use the plot of ground adjacent to the Fort and Badami Bagh Station.

A number of the ruling Chiefs consented to become Patrons and subscribed towards the funds, and some of them organised courts in which the products of the industries of their States were exhibited, and also assisted the Committee with the loan of tents. The total amount subscribed by the Chiefs amounted to about Rs. 38,000. The local bodies of the province also responded liberally to the appeal made to them, furnishing subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 34,000, and co-operating in a variety of ways. Considerable assistance was rendered by them in the preparation as well as the collection of exhibits belonging to the prominent industries carried on in their districts. Local committees were formed in a number of places which encouraged the preparation of suitable exhibits by advancing funds to workmen. In the case of poor exhibitors the local bodies collected their exhibits and saved them the fees charged to individual exhibitors. It may be added that assistance was furnished by the grant of concessions on freight on exhibits by the various railway administrations; and the North-Western Railway in particular helped by lending rails and corrugated iron sheeting. The Lahore municipal committee gave a liberal donation and also the assistance of its officers who organised and supervised the sanitary arrangements, constructed the roads and stadium, devised and carried out the whole of the lighting arrangements, and arranged for the water-supply. The total amount realised from the subscriptions of private individuals was about Rs. 63,000.

The exhibition was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on December 11th, 1909, with a suitable ceremonial, a notable feature of which was a procession of elephants. The proceedings were opened with a speech by the

Chapter IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

General Secretary, Lala Harkishen Lal, containing a brief account of the origin of the Exhibition, its organisation and development. This was followed by speeches by the President, Sir P. C. Chatterji, Kt., C.I.E., and Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh, C.I.E. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, before formally declaring the exhibition open, delivered an address, in which he made a conprehensive survey of the past and present agricultural, industrial and economic conditions of the Punjab, and indicated the various directions in which the future development of the province might be expected to proceed.

The grounds on which the Exhibition was held extended over an area of nearly 100 acres with a fence nearly 7,500 feet in length. The main buildings covered an area of over 100,000 square feet, while thatched and temporary structures accounted for another 30,000 square feet, tents covering a considerable area in addition. The number of exhibitors exceeded 1,200, and would have been larger but for several hundreds of them having sent their exhibits through local bodies or their respective States. The States of Kashmír, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Kapúrthala, Farídkot and Máler Kotla had their own courts, whilst other States sent exhibits, which were accommodated in the various general courts. Of the more important States outside the Punjab which contributed, may be mentioned Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Bikáner, Gwálior, Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Dhar and Bhopál.

Among the many interesting sections of the Exhibition it is difficult to single out any in particular for special notice, but possibly the most prominent features of the display were the exhibits under the heads of Agriculture and Irrigation. In the case of the former these comprised, among other objects of interest, collections of indigenous and improved implements, and a great variety of specimens of up-to-date labour-saving appliances, including a model grain elevator, of which demonstrations were given daily. The principal products of each district of the Punjab were collected and specimens from other provinces, and where possible from foreign countries. The entomological section was very complete. A model of a veterinary hospital, a collection of anatomical models and a collection of bacteria which attack cattle may be mentioned among the many interesting exhibits of the Veterinary Department. An instructive working display was given illustrative of the industries of bee-keeping and poultry-rearing. The exhibit of the Irrigation Department showed by a series of models in a most clear and intelligible fashion the methods by which control has been secured over the rivers and the use which has been made of their waters. A collection of water-lifts and pumps aroused much interest. The Forest Department contributed a resin still, a consignment of sleepers preserved by the 'Powell' process and a collection of ornamental and useful woods. A Fishery exhibit from the Government of Bengal attracted considerable attention. The section devoted to indigenous industrial products was very complete, and the collections under the heads of Textiles, Metal wares and utensils, Decoration and Furniture, Chemical Industries, and various industries were most instructive. A special competition in hand-loom weaving was a notable feature. The exhibits of the Jail Department displayed a high order of merit. The Lahore School of Art and other important educational institutions in the capital of the Province and the Madras School of Art were well represented. The Sanitary Department furnished an instructive exhibit of sanitary and insanitary houses for peasants and others, and a display by the Jail Department of the whole process of manufacturing quinine tablets was much appreciated, and nearly 40,000 tablets sold.

In addition to the exhibits proper, liberal provision was made for the entertainment of visitors in the shape of wrestling and other sports, acrobatic and gymnastic displays, fireworks, bioscopes and the like.

The final accounts of the Exhibition had not been made up at the close of the financial year. Owing to its connection with the Congress the Exhibition had to be held at a season of the year which is not suitable for such displays in Lahore, but it was, however, very well attended, though the weather was unfortunately very unpropitious at first. It was not finally closed till

February 7th, 1910. It only remains to notice the names of a few of the persons most prominently connected with the organisation and management of the Exhibition, *viz.*, Sir P. C. Chatterji, Kt., C.I.E., President of the Executive Committee, Lala Harkishan Lal, General Secretary, Rai Sahib Ruchi Ram, Member of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, and Rai Sahib Kunj Behari, Thapar, Corresponding Secretary. Much useful work was also done by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ali Khan Kazilbash, Rai Sahib Ram Saran Das, Rai Sahib Mohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala Lal Chand, Rai Sahib Balmokand and Mian Siraj-ud-din.